Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1865. NUMBER 221.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

THE DRAFT IN ILLINOIS.

A Letter From the Illinois Delegation in Congress.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT REVIEW OF THE QUESTION OF CREDITS.

FROM SPRINGFIELD--LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Important Public and Local Measures.

FROM WASHINGTON--MORE CABINET RUMORS.

The Successor to Secretary Fessenden.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON.

Minnesota and Michigan Legislatures.

REBEL NEWS--A RICHMOND WAR-WHOOP.

Gathering of Traitors at Richmond.

FROM NEW YORK---IMPORTANT MILITARY NEWS.

From Virginia, South Carolina, and the Gulf.

Gold Closed at 207 3-8.

THE DRAFT IN ILLINOIS.

Letter from the Illinois Delegation in Congress.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Feb. 13.

The Speaker laid before the House of Representatives to-day the following letter from our Representatives in Congress at Washington:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1865.

Hon. A. C. Fuller, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: On receipt of the following resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the ... to wit:

Resolved, That our Representatives in Congress be requested and our Senators instructed to use their influence with the General Government to obtain our just credits for our one hundred day men, and to have such credits, when ascertained, applied to the credit of Illinois under the present call, and that the Secretary of State be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to each of our Representatives and Senators in Congress.

The undersigned had an interview with the Secretary of War, and learned from him that the hundred days' men of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin were tendered to the Government by the Governors of these States respectively, on this express condition, among others, that no bounty was to be paid the troops, nor the service charged or credited on any draft; that it was on this condition the men volunteered and were accepted; and that under these circumstances the hundred day men had not been credited to any of the States furnishing the same, nor did he believe the law would warrant such credits. The number of hundred day men furnished by Illinois, as stated by the Secretary of War, was about 12,500, which, reduced to one year, the shortest period for which drafted men are received, would make a credit to the State, if allowed, of only three thousand and thirty, or if brought to a three years basis would be only eleven hundred and forty-three. If this credit be allowed Illinois, of course similar credits will be allowed other States and will be claimed by those States which have furnished militia for only a few weeks to resist raids. So that it is questionable if Illinois would relatively gain anything by the allowance of credits for the hundred day men. The question for allowing credit for the hundred day men is however before Congress and will receive our attention.

As misapprehension exists in some quarters in regard to the credits given by the War Department for three year's men, we beg leave to state the information derived from the Secretary of War on that subject. He informs us that the pending draft being for one year men, and the Government desiring to have the three hundred thousand called for in the field this year, a State sending a volunteer for three years will only receive a credit for one man on the present draft. Otherwise if all the States furnished three years' men and each man furnished was credited as three, the Government would have but one hundred thousand men additional for the coming campaign, which would not answer its purpose. Again if the war should close the present year, as was hoped it would, and three years' men be discharged at the end of the year, a State furnishing one year men would contribute three times as many men to the support of the army as the one furnishing three years' men if credits were to be given according to the length of time for which the soldier volunteered. In case the war goes on, and another draft is made next year credit will then be given for all soldiers in the field who may have enlisted for more than one year. But to give credit in advance for future years, before it is known whether the men will be wanted that year, it was insisted would embarrass the Government the present year, and be unjust to those States furnishing one-year men.

We are very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. C. ROBINSON, J. F. FARNSWORTH,
LYMAN TRUMBULL, JESSE O. NORTON,
JOHN R. EDEN, W. R. MORRISON,
W. A. RICHARDSON, E. C. INGERSOLL,
J. C. ALLEN, ANTHONY L. KNAPP.
E. B. WASHBURNE,

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Congressional, Military and General.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 13.

Mr. Arnold had a hearing before the Senate Military Committee to-day in behalf of the Illinois Canal. He is hopeful of the passage of the bill.

The guerilla chief Mosby, on the last trip of the steamer Mary Allison, which brought down the exchanged prisoners from Varina Landing, came as a passenger in company with several ladies. He seemed to be quite friendly with some of our officers, but the majority of them did not notice him, of course.

A deputation of the leading capitalists of Boston and New York appeared before the Senate Military Committee and submitted a proposition to build, with the assistance of Western capitalists, a marine railway around Niagara Falls, the Government to have the use of it forever for the transportation of its vessels, on condition that it pay to the company on the completion of the work $1,000,000, and $300,000 annually thereafter for ten years.

The sales of seven-thirty bonds to-day by Jay Cooke & Co. amounted to one million and a half dollars.

The following officers are notified that they will stand dismissed the service, unless within fifteen days from this date they appear before General Caldwell's Commission, in this city, and make satisfactory defense to the charge against them—Absence without leave:

Lieutenant W. H. Huttell, 13th Michigan volunteers; Lieutenant Colonel S. R. Mott, 57th Ohio volunteers; Capt. George McClure, 57th Ohio volunteers; Second Lieutenant W. R. Good, 57th Ohio volunteers; Second Lieutenant A. Gordon, 8th Ohio volunteers.

Johann F. Schroder has been recognized by the President as Russian Consul at New Orleans.

A petition numerously signed by citizens of Illinois and Indiana, was presented in the Senate to-day, praying for the establishment of a mail route from Newport, Indiana, to Ridge Farm, in Vermillion county, Illinois.

Senator Lane submitted to the Senate to-day the joint resolution of the Kansas Legislature asking Congress to indemnify the people of that State for losses sustained on the occasion of Sterling Price's raid in October last. The resolution was buried among the archives of the Military Committee.

The receipts from Internal Revenue for the eleven working days of this month, including to-day, amount to over $10,500,000.

Further information in reference to the Bordeaux steamer, said to have been obtained by the rebels, is looked for with interest.

The Danish minister, Mr. Roslof, denies the report that the vessel was sold to the rebels by the Danish government. This information has been obtained from an authentic source.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War today, through Senator Wade, made report calling attention to three classes of heavy guns. First, those made entirely of cast iron—the Dahlgren and Rodman; the second, those made of cast iron—the Parrott gun; the third, those made ... The committee say Dahlgren never received any compensation in the way of royalty, that Parrott never charged anything excepting what he deemed a fair manufacturer's profit, and that Ames has made only twenty-one guns for the government, charging so much a pound for them.

The committee have examined into the bursting of the Parrott guns of large caliber, together with the bursting of some of the cast iron guns of large calibre, upon the vessels engaged in operations against Charleston and Fort Fisher, which has tended to weaken the confidence in their durability and seems to show the necessity of obtaining if possible some other gun which can be more implicitly relied on.

The bursting of these guns is generally attributed to the premature explosion of shells within the nave of the gun. The committee, in view of all the facts elicited by the testimony, recommend that Congress immediately adopt such measures as will enable the War and Navy Departments to obtain and introduce into the service wrought iron guns, and probably of larger calibre, at an early day.

It is understood that Senator Morgan's name was sent to Congress for confirmation as Secretary of the Treasury. That body went into Executive Session about 4 o'clock for the consideration of the appointment, when notice was received from the President withdrawing the nomination. It is stated that Senator Morgan neither expected nor desired the appointment. Ruggles is suggested with the succession, Comptroller McCulloch is most prominent on the list. Some are predicting the selection of A. A. Low of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Fessenden disclaimed, this evening, to a member of the Finance Committee, any knowledge of the selection of his successor, though he knew he was to be relieved before the 1st of March. He appeared to share largely in the general anxiety for enlightenment upon the important point.

The joint resolution reducing the duty on foreign printing paper from twenty to three per cent, found scarcely a friend in the Senate to-day. An attempt was made to show that the present rate is the lowest duty that has been laid upon it for the space of forty years, while domestic paper pays about ten per cent including the duties on such imported articles as enter into its composition. The resolution as it came from the House therefore made a discrimination amounting to about seven per cent in favor of foreign manufactures. Under the circumstances the Senators from Ohio declared that they felt justified in disregarding the instructions of their Legislature in favor of so great a reduction. They were willing to join Mr. Lane, of Indiana, in favor of ten per cent, but even that could not be carried, and the resolution passed, as amended by the Finance Committee, at 15 per cent. It goes back to the House again.

Senator Chandler is preparing some modifications of the tonnage laws passed last year regulating the measurement of vessels. The design is to adapt their provisions more practically to steamers on the lakes and rivers.

Within the past three days over 400 deserters from Lee's army have arrived here from City Point. These men are from every State now in rebellion, and, strange as it may seem, the larger number in proportion are from South Carolina, next from North Carolina, and least from Virginia and Georgia. As fast as they come here, and take the oath, they are provided with free transportation North. All of them say that they would have deserted before, but upon learning that peace negotiations were on foot, they decided to wait until the result was announced. At the time the prevailing impression in Lee's army was that peace would result from the mission of Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, and that the rebel armies would soon be disbanded. On learning to the contrary on the return of the Peace Commissioners they determined to fight no more, and accordingly seized the first opportunity to escape and reach our lines. They state that the dissatisfaction among the troops in Lee's army, at the failure to make peace, is general, and that it will be shown in the number of desertions that will immediately follow, unless some very severe measures are taken to prevent it, which they think it is almost impossible to do. They asserted that Lee or Lee's army, not only is subsisting on what would be considered half rations in our army, but that his men have suffered terribly during the late severe cold weather, for want of sufficient clothing. They become more and more discouraged at this state of things when they behold the Yankee troops so comfortably attired.

Senator Wilson to-day introduced a bill for the incorporation of a savings institution for freedmen with the following distinguished names as corporators: Wm. Cullen Bryant, Peter Cooper, Gerrit Smith, A. A. Low, H. Barney, A. A. Lawrence and J. Wheaton Smith. The trustees are authorized to fix a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent and the profits exceeding ten per cent are required to be divided among the depositors.

The committee to select the site for a navy yard and naval depot in Western waters, have reported in favor of Carondelet and Mound City.

Senator Wilson to-day introduced a bill to incorporate the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, to include as corporators, among others, William Cullen Bryant, Peter Cooper, Gerrit Smith, Hiram Barney, A. A. Lawrence, and J. Wharton Smith.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Matters Military and Legislative.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13, 1865.

The Industrial College bill as amended by Mr. Cook on Friday last, passed the House to-day by a vote of 45 to 34. The true friends of the University resisted it with all the power they could bring to bear, but the combination was blind and deaf to all logic, and applied the strength which they knew they possessed to put it through. The friends of the University hope yet that the Senate will defeat the amended bill; but I am apprehensive that the same influences which have carried it through the House will do the same there. The whole thing should be defeated for another two years rather than to become a law in its present shape.

I ought to have telegraphed to you on Saturday that the statement published in the *Times* of Friday, sent by its Springfield reporter, that the anti-horse railway men were the ones who got up and put in the amended city of Chicago charter, about which that paper is kicking up such a dust, is a lie pure and simple. The very reverse is the fact.

The entire testimony taken by the Penitentiary Committee, will be published and ready for circulation in the morning.

The 14th regiment, organized at Camp Butler on the 11th. Colonel, W. C. Kueffner; Lieut. Col., Alex. G. Hawes; Major, Moses M. Warner; Adjutant, Windeld S. Norcross; Quartermaster, Jno. Berry.

Another regiment was to-day organized at Camp Butler by Adjt. Gen. Haynie, being the second one under the new organization. It was numbered the 150th regiment Illinois Volunteers, and is officered as follows: Colonel, Geo. W. Keener; Lieut. Col., Chas. F. Springer; Major, Wm. E. Frackett; Adjutant, Chauncey H. Sheldon; Quartermaster, Jno. C. Pearce.

A bill has passed the Senate and is now before the house to establish another daily paper in Chicago. It is understood to be an opposition concern to the *Republican* company, or more properly speaking, Joe Forrest's new paper. I hear that there has been an explosion in that mutual admiration shop, and the West Publishing House is the result. The incorporators are Washington Bushnell, Daniel W. Pinckney, Jesse W. Fell, Charles Walker, Sr., John Logan, Theron D. Brewster, Peter Daggy, R. B. Mason, Alexander Campbell, Joseph Sharon, Cyrus Edwards, David Sharon, Thomas J. Turner, C. C. Hankins, David Rickey, William H. Collins and George W. Armstrong. The capital stock is to be $500,000, and can commence with $100,000. The powers of the company are to publish a daily paper in Chicago called "*The West*;" also to run a book and job printing office and a paper mill. The first Board of Directors will be Jesse W. Fell, Wash. Bushnell, Thos. J. Turner, Alexander Campbell, Daniel J. Pinckney, Theron D. Brewster, Geo. W. Armstrong, and Charles Walker, Sr.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Feb. 13.

Cohrs charter for the town of Chenoa passed—yeas 22, nays none.

Mr. Mack's bill to amend the School law passed.

Mr. Mason moved to amend the Militia law.

Mr. Strain moved to recommit. Carried.

Mr. McConnell's House bill to purchase the land in which lies the grave of Douglas, passed—yeas 17, nays 4.

Mr. Metcalf's bill to incorporate the East St. Louis Savings Bank, passed—yeas 14, nays none.

Mr. Peters' bill to extend the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts in criminal cases, passed—yeas 19, nays none.

By Mr. Reilly to amend the law in relation to oaths, lost—yeas 10, nays 13.

By Mr. Richards, bill for the relief of Jeptha C. Noe, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Scofield, bill to incorporate the Quincy and Warsaw Railroad, passed—yeas 19; nays none.

By Mr. Strain, amendment to the Criminal law, passed—yeas 16, nays 7.

By Mr. Vandeveer, amendment to the law concerning Idiots and Lunatics, passed—yeas 22, nays 1.

By Mr. Ward, to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Cook county, to increase the pay of Judges of Superior Court, passed—yeas 21, nays 2.

By Mr. Webster, to amend the law in relation to Repeal laws, by implication.

This bill relates to suits.

Pending under the Black Laws, the question being on the passage of the bill, Mr. Webster moved a call of the Senate.

Mr. Green, of Alexander, moved to suspend the proceedings under the call. Lost—yeas 9; nays 12.

Mr. Green, of Alexander, moved to adjourn till 7 o'clock. Lost—yeas 10; nays 14.

Mr. Mack moved to suspend farther proceedings under the call. The question being on the passage of the bill it was passed—yeas 13; nays 11.

By Mr. Cohrs, to authorize Tazewell county to borrow money, passed—yeas 22; nays 1. By Mr. Westcott, to prohibit persons claiming exemption from military service from voting or holding office. Passed—yeas 17; nays 4. By Mr. Worcester, for the relief of Benjamin King, of Green county. Passed—yeas 22; nays 2.

Mr. Lindsay offered a preamble and resolution to appoint a joint commission to investigate the claim of McAllister & Stebbins, to act in vacation, and presented a communication from these claimants asking such committee.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Addams moved to take up the House messages for reference to the proper committees.

The bills which passed the House on Saturday evening reimbursing some 200, were referred.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Fuller (the Speaker) rose to a question of privilege, and sent to the Clerk's desk a letter from O. M. Hatch in regard to the failure of Adjt. Gen. Fuller to make a report to this assembly:

CHICAGO, Jan. 31, 1865.

Col. N. Niles: I did not know until this morning that Gen. Fuller had not presented a full report as Adjutant General. His failure to do so is inexcusable, showing a total disregard of general public expectation, and an unpardonable and disgraceful neglect of the good name and fair fame of our soldiers. He ought to be decidedly and most signally rebuked, and it is due to the House of Representatives that this should be done. Every soldier's name, place of enlistment, &c., should be published. Less than this ought not to be done. Gen. Fuller cannot be excused. As well might Governor Yates, Auditor Dubois and Treasurer Stanne be excused from their plain duty to make their reports to the Legislature. This is not a private letter. I would say it to Gen. Fuller if I saw him, and you may send it up to the Speaker if you wish to do so.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) O. M. HATCH.

He said that the letter was so full of malignity that he asked a committee to investigate the charges therein made.

Mr. Vosiyn moved to appoint a committee of five, as requested. Carried.

The Chairman, Mr. Burchard, appointed Messrs. Coupris, Hill, James of Fulton, Brown and Pugh as such committee.

The special order, the endowment of the State University, was taken up. After considerable discussion, Mr. Fuller moved to postpone it until seven o'clock this evening.

Mr. Wike moved to lay the motion on the table. The motion to lay on the table prevailed. Eloquent speeches were then made by Messrs. Cook, Wike and others.

The Industrial College bill passed the House to-day, with Mr. Cook's amendment locating the agricultural branch in Chicago and the agricultural branch at Urbana, by a vote of 45 to 34. The following are the yeas and nays:

Yeas—Barnsback, Barrett, Benson, Bond, Bryant, Burnett, Cook of Cook, Cooper, Decius, Deickman, Dolton, Dresser, Hopkins, Huntley, Isham, Jackson, James of Monroe, Jones, Joslyn, Kerley, Lake, Logan, Looney, Mann, McIntyre, Middlesworth, Miller of Richland, Morgan, Morrill, Pinckney, Platt, Pugh, Sharon, Shelby, Smith, Spink, Stevenson of Cook, Stevenson of Marion, Strong, Tincher, Ward, Webb, Wike, Wood, Yeargain.

Nays—Brown, Burchard, Childs, Cook of Woodford, Corwin, Dame, Dunn, Ford, Fuller, Henderson, Hill, James of Fulton, Lloyd, Martin, McCoy, McDonald, Miller of Lasalle, Miller of Logan, Miller of Washington, Morse, Murphy, Neece, Niles, Noble, Patton, Pabst, Redmond, Seltonstall, Simpson, Springer, Stacy, Strevells, Thomas, Pugh.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Great Richmond Rebel War Dance.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1865.

The Richmond papers of Friday are full of the great war meeting at the African Church on Thursday. The following account is principally made up from the *Sentinel* of Friday:

In response to the published call, a vast throng assembled at the African Church on yesterday at noon, to consider the state of the country and the duties of the present hour. On the opening of the doors the spacious building was quickly crammed, and a large multitude was unable to gain admission. It is much to be regretted that the state of the weather prevented the holding of the meeting in the Capitol Square, as was intended at first.

The assemblage was called to order by Hon. R. M. T. Hunter. Fervent prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Page.

Of the speeches which followed we shall attempt only synoptical sketches.

MR. HUNTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Hunter on taking the Chair explained in a speech of some length the object, and purpose for which the meeting had been convened. The most momentous issues address our attention that ever engaged the solicitude of any people. Our form of Government, our social system and frame work, the protection of life, liberty and prosperity are all involved and at stake. God grant us wisdom to conceive and the energy that our situation requires. We are not responsible, said Mr. Hunter, for the war which has raged for four years and for the blood which has been spilled. Our skirts are clear. We have contended only for the right of self-government. This ought to have been as dear to our enemies as to us for it is our American principle and by education and tradition they had been admonished to respect it. They ought to have united with us in cherishing and maintaining but instead of that, they have chosen to declare war upon it and upon us. There had been, said Mr. Hunter, no such war as that which had been waged against us except those of Wallenstein and Attila and the 30 year war. The fury and barbarity with which it had been prosecuted were worthy of the unhallowed objects which it contemplated.

Mr. Hunter proceeded to notice the legislation of the United States government in relation to the people of the Confederate States, the confiscation laws, the emancipation, constitutional amendment were passed in review. If anything more were wanted, said Mr. H., to show the full animosity which is exhibited towards us it could be shown in their refusal to enter into negotiation with us whether with our Confederate or State governments. They negotiate with the meanest Indian tribe but with a population numbering between seven and ten million people, they have no terms and will enter into no agreement. Suppose we were rebels as they say we are. No great civil war was settled without negotiations. The British government held the colonies to be rebels, yet in 1778 they sent commissioners. Governments have esteemed it the part of duty and of wisdom, after vindicating their power, to extend liberal terms to those who had been in armed opposition in order to reconcile them to their sway, and make them contented subjects. The President of the United States had proposed nothing of this sort, he did nothing and offered nothing to sooth the resistance or mitigate the severities of submission. It is impossible that he could have supposed peace attainable on his terms with such an armed force as the Confederates have in the field. Be required that we should confess ourselves rebels, and as such responsible for the blood that has been shed, to submit without condition to the laws by which our property is declared confiscated, and our lives forfeited. He promised indeed that he would show leniency in the exercise of the pardoning power, but could a people accustomed to be free consent to hold their lives, their property, their security at the will of one man, and not under the guaranty of law? Never, never, never. ... It was not promised that they should even have a voice. It was distinctly left uncertain whether they should be allowed any representatives. President Lincoln had told our Commissioners that, should we elect representatives and send them to Washington, Congress, he (President Lincoln) would be in favor of receiving them, but he was only one man. Whether or not they would be received was uncertain. Such was the inducement held out to us, such the proposed basis of pacification. Mr. Hunter then proceeded to notice some of the further consequences of submission or surrender to the Washington Government. More than three millions of slaves worth from twelve to fifteen hundred million dollars would at once be turned loose as idlers and vagabonds upon our community. It was not necessary to explain the evils of such a population, nor would it be allowed us to so regulate or restrain them so as to make them useful or correct their viciousness. The United States Congress is to have the power to regulate those questions, and would be continually interfering between the white and the black, and this power of regulation would be in the hands of those who, for one generation at least, would be ... hostile to us. If the Northern agitation in past times in connection with the African population was intolerable to us, what would it be under the extremely aggravated circumstances which would attach to it in the future.

The status of this population would be a subject of ceaseless distraction, and what, said Mr. H., is to become of these liberated slaves. The men among them have been carried off by the enemy in large districts, only the women and children remain under our system. These would be taken care of by their owners who would be bound to it by their future interest, but under the emancipation policy they would inevitably perish even if the males exalted among them in due proportion. Emancipation would destroy the race. It is comparing with the white man they would perish as the human frame withers under the sirocco, or the mists of the morning disappear under the beams of the sun. Our system has been the best for the negro as well as for us. If the outside world which has permitted itself to indulge in ignorant comment upon this question were acquainted with, or could conceive of the truth of the case, it would hail us not as the enemies but as the protectors and saviors of the black race. An eminent lady once said, "Oh! Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" In like manner the African may well exclaim, "Oh! Philanthropy, how much misery is inflicted in thy name." The negro will rise up in judgment against those who, under the pretense of promoting his interest, inflict upon him the most fatal misfortune. If they succeed in their present designs his race is doomed.

Having sketched the evils and the ruin to which we would be hopelessly invaded if we submitted to our enemies, Mr. H. proceeded to point out the happiness in successful resistance. We shall witness, said he, independence and liberty and dignity for our wives and children. (Cheers, voice, "that's the ticket.") There was never before such a contest; never has there been such glory as we shall witness, never before has the world looked coldly on and seen a people without aid or sympathy standing up for their liberties and bravely contesting their soil foot by foot with the enemy, sealed up from intercourse with the outside world, and excluded both commercially and sentimentally from their sympathies, but nevertheless maintaining the fight with brave hearts and stout hands. Our success will establish, continued Mr. H., a system of Government that shall command the respect of the world. A government in which both the black and the white races will improve together. Our soldiers, when they return victorious from the wars with their brows crowned with laurels, will return to be hailed by the benedictions and honored by the gratitude of their countrymen. When grown old, in the enjoyment of the love and veneration of their associates, the youths of another generation will gather around them to hear the story of the ... noble and brave. Could higher motives be presented to energize our zeal or to rouse our activities? He would not promise that the struggle would be easy or without sacrifice. On the contrary, it would be arduous and hard, but far better to lose life than fail. Property be thrown out of the question, for that was nothing in such a contest. A proper zeal on the part of the people will do wonders—it will bring back deserters and it will bring out skulkers. [A soldier—"Give it to 'em."] And, as in religion, we must join faith to works, he who despairs is already half whipped. [Cheers.] With devotion and enthusiasm he saw no reason why we should fail. We must cultivate enthusiasm. It was appealed to by Generals as an aid in battle, and by this sentiment, as a French commander once stated, the flight of his troops was stayed and exchanged defeat for victory.

Mr. Hunter said he himself has faith. He pretended to see no signs in the stars and no portents on the earth; but he believed there was a righteous God who presides over the affairs of men and nations, and who will not suffer the right to fall and wickedness to prosper. Our army will be able to conquer in the end. [A soldier, "That's so."] Let no man give place to despondency. If he has gloom let him hide it. With faith and diligence and courage we shall assuredly triumph.

At last Mr. Hunter, who had been listened to with great attention, here resumed his seat, amid hearty applause.

R. W. Sheffy, Speaker of the House of Delegates of Virginia, was next introduced to the audience, and offered the following resolution:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, Whilst the existing war between the United States and the Confederate States has been and is still a war of conquest on the part of the former, it has been waged by the latter in defense of life, liberty and property, and to secure the right of self-government for the people; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has recently declared that there is no government, either State or Confederate, within the Confederate States, with which he can make any terms, and that there can be no peace until the Confederate States shall lay down their arms and submit to the authority of the Government of the United States, and accept the laws of the same, one of which threatens our people with all that is degrading in subjugation and all that is cruel in conquest; now, therefore,

Resolved, That the events which have occurred, during the progress of the war have but confirmed our original determination to strive for independence, and that, by the blessing of God, we will never lay down our arms till it shall have been won.

Resolved, That as we believe our resources to be sufficient for the purpose, we do not doubt but that we shall conduct the war successfully, and to that issue; and we hereby invoke the people in the name of the holiest of all causes, to spare neither their blood nor their treasure in its maintenance and support.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the soldiers in the field for their noble efforts in behalf of the country, its rights and its liberties, and take this occasion to assure them that no effort on ours shall be spared to assist them in maintaining the great cause to which we have devoted ourselves and our all.

MR. SHEFFY'S SPEECH.

The reading of the resolutions was followed with loud applause. Mr. S. commenced his remarks by modestly ascribing the office he held to the fact of his being invited to address the meeting. It was indeed meet, he said, for one who in his daily duty sits in that emerald chair in which officers of the colonies ... and formerly sat, to be here to advocate the same principles which were then the objects of love, and which constituted the glory of our fathers. We are on acting anew the history of the past. The same principles of right, liberty and self government which our fathers vindicated we have fallen to our lot to maintain. If we should fail, ... mementoes which connect us with the past be forgotten. Let the chair in which Edmund Pendleton once sat and the other relics of the ancient and glorious days become a funeral pile of liberty rather than be carried away a trophy to grace a Yankee holiday.

Mr. Sheffy proceeded at some length to speak of the part which Virginia had taken in endeavoring to prevent disunion, and of the unanimity with which she had at last entered into the rebel cause, and the valor and pertinacity which she had exhibited in the contest. The news from Hampton Roads, Mr. S. said, has aroused the community as by the electric spark. As soon as it was heard every man vowed a fresh resolve to conquer and to support the cause of his country with renewed zeal. [Applause.] The flame of zeal now burns as brightly as ever, and they are bumping up the croakers, but croaking is not the doubtful, but doubting. The reconstructionists are all gone. The men who had forgotten that there was something better than peace are all cured now. Some had thought there might be a way to get back and carry with them their rights and ... and some soft ones had thought that perhaps they could carry even their consciences [laughter] and their woolly heads. [Renewed laughter.] To effect this, some would go for a Commissioner to Washington, some for separate State action, and some for action by the Board of Representatives. [Laughter.] All this is cured now. Mr. Sheffy's remarks occupied about a half hour in their delivery, and were well received and frequently applauded.

MR. BENJAMIN'S SPEECH.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, was the third speaker. He congratulated the large assemblage on the change of sentiment among the people, and apparent in this meeting, in the sudden revolution from the despondency of a few days ago to the high resolve, determination and patriotic emulation of this period. Hope and confidence were renewed in the hearts and minds of our people. What is the cause of it? Have any great military successes been announced? No; it is the knowledge that has come home to all of us—that is felt in the core of all hearts, that we must conquer in this fight or die. Thank God that we all know it now—that the path of duty is placed before us clear and straight and plain; and all know that we must tread it or perish. Our terms are independence. With that one word on our treaty scroll, we say to Lincoln, "Put what else you please—we will sign the deed." Mr. Benjamin at this point of his remarks entered into a recital of the circumstances that led to the sending by President Davis of Commissioners, with the terms and instructions under which they were sent. The speaker next touched upon the necessity of supporting the government and reinforcing the army. War was a game that could not be played without men, and men we must have. He (the speaker) was here to-day to tell some very unwholesome truths. He must be blamed and abused for them, probably, but he could not help that. When our soldiers in the trenches are sending up earnest appeals for help, will you withhold aid, whether that aid be white or black. [Great cheering.] Mr. Benjamin submitted some statistical facts, showing the fighting element between the two sections in 1860. The Confederate States, exclusive of Tennessee and Kentucky, had within her boundaries one million and sixty thousand fighting men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. Against this formidable force the enemy have raised three millions of men, at various periods, since 1861. There are in the South 618,000 blacks, of fighting ages capable of being made fighting men. Let us say to every negro who wants to go into the ranks, go and fight and you are free. Do not press them for that will make them run away, and they will be found fighting against us, instead of for us. As yet but one side is told them. The Yankees can beat us from the beginning to the end of the year at making bargains. Let us stop the negro from going over to the enemy by saying ... if you go over to the Yankees you will get your freedom, but you will perish off the earth, for you can't live in that cold climate. Fight for your masters and you shall have your freedom without incurring the other danger. Let us promise the negro in good faith that if he will fight for us he shall have his freedom. Let us try it. ...

The speaker had never lived in any land in which the institution of slavery ... and like most of his audience doubtless had his black mammy nurse, but he would willingly give up all for the attainment of independence. What State will lead off in sending the black men to the aid of Gen. Lee. (Cries of "Virginia.") Who gave birth to the secession and led off in the first cannon shot of the revolution. South Carolina. And one after another the Southern States wheeled into line. Virginia held back for her love for the Union was as strong and as warm and affectionate as the love of a mother for her child. People began to ask, what of Virginia. Then came a telegram saying that Virginia was going to abandon the South, that she ... and Jones stayed and holding back. (A voice, "Who held back?") But soon another telegram informed us that Virginia was with us, and like South Carolina, we are looking to her to lead in the new measure of war policy which is inevitable, and come it must. When shall it be come? (Voices, "Now, now, now! Yes, now.") Ask your legislature to ... a resolution ... pressure to Congress and in twenty days Gen. Lee can be reinforced by twenty thousand men. The speaker was no sentimentalist, no alarmist. He had come to the meeting for the purpose of giving utterance to some statistical facts. Without the adoption of some decisive, energetic, earnest measure like this, there was danger, very great danger, to avert which, he would ask every State to make a sacrifice. Louisiana will not respond to make this sacrifice. Louisiana and she cannot be represented. ... This only alternative is presented, either we must fight the Yankee with our negroes or they will take them and hold them as a legislation in force; and if there be such a place as hell upon earth, then it would be illustrated by our condition—this struggle over and our enslavement accomplished, our slaves freed, and we slaves. What the Yankees propose to do by the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, is to free the negroes and thus conquer us, if they fail to conquer us in this, ... as they are. In conclusion, Mr. Benjamin paid a compliment to the Virginia ladies for their patriotism and devotion to the cause, and closed with an eloquent speech. Hon. John A. Gilmore, from North Carolina, of the House of Representatives from North Carolina, next addressed the meeting.

MR. GILMORE'S SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Gilmore, of N. C., next briefly addressed the audience. There existed, he said, various opinions among us as to the mode of conducting the war, the institution of peace negotiations, and the like. All these differences had now passed away. (Applause.) We have before us but a single alternative, either to submit unconditionally to our enemies or to prosecute the war. Mr. Gilmore invited the audience to consider with him some of the national consequences of subjugation and submission as a first item. He mentioned the loss of the national debt—all the notes, bonds and certificates of debt, which had gone out to the people and are held by them as property, would be wholly lost. In the next place, three millions of slaves worth $500 a piece, would be lost. In their place our lands would be confiscated. In addition to this immense debt of our ... property we should have our share at least of the enormous Yankee debt to pay, which is one picture. On the other hand, while the cost of independence cannot be accurately determined before hand, it will at least present the promise of saving a vast portion of our property and a ... of men, dollars and cents. Mr. Gilmore said our advantage is in resistance. Let us, he continued, take as our guide the example of our fathers. We shall not go astray if we follow them. They stood up bravely for their rights; they stood their ground like men; and if they fell it was back to the field and feet to the foe. Let us follow their virtuous and heroic example. If we do, we have every reason to expect a like success. [Applause.]

Mr. Gilmore, continuing, exhorted the people to fight like men. Let us, said he, put aside all bickerings, all dissensions, and unite as one man, and with one heart sink or swim, live or die. Let us fight on and look to God, and victory will crown our efforts. [Applause.] Our cause is no less righteous than was that of our fathers, and the sons, thus far at least, have shown themselves worthy of their sires. Our only danger would be in decay of popular spirit. A people like ours, who will do their duty, can never be conquered. The enemy has sent more than three millions of men against us. Where are they now? Compare the two opposing armies, and the ratio is better for us than at the commencement of the war. The casualties of battle and the effects of our climate and sun have told terribly upon them, and we must trust in our cause and in God, and unite in a hearty support of our government. A long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether, and I tell you we are in no danger. [Loud applause.] Addressing the ladies, Mr. G. exhorted them to continue to do as they had done and he asked no more. The bravest men have died for the smiles of women. For himself, when he attempted to address them he found his heart where his tongue ought to be. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. G. having concluded, the chairman announced a recess until 7 p. m.

While the above speaking was in progress the citizens outside the assembly called out Mr. Barksdale of Mississippi, and McMullin of Virginia, who delivered strong and patriotic addresses.

EVENING SESSION.

The African Church was again crowded to-night. Addresses were made by Senators Semmes and Henry, J. R. Tucker, Esq., and Dr. Hoge. The resolutions proposed at the morning session were unanimously adopted, and then the meeting adjourned.

The editorials in the Richmond papers are still chiefly devoted to the late peace negotiations, and are of the usual boastful and defiant character.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Feb. 13.

The Senate met at 2 p. m. Various bills were read a second time and referred to the proper committees. Mr. Hanna offered the following resolution which was adopted by consent:

WHEREAS, A few weeks more time would enable the State of Indiana to fill her quota by volunteers under the late call of the President of the United States, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Senate of the State of Indiana, the House concurring, That the President be and he is hereby instructed, if not incompatible with the public welfare, to extend the time for filling the quota of the State of Indiana for the period of thirty days, or to grant such other extension of time as to his Excellency may seem sufficient.

Resolved, That his Excellency, Gov. O. P. Morton, be requested to forward the above resolution to the President of the United States. Adjourned.

The House met at 9 a. m., and the debate on the constitutional question was resumed in Committee of the Whole. Speeches were made by Mr. Throop, of Allen, and others. Adjourned to 2 p. m.

The report of the Committee on Elections, as to the contested seats of Pacit and Colovet, representatives from Putnam county, was taken up. The report of the majority declares Lane and Hamerick, (Union) candidates elected, on account of fraud in Cloverdale township. Speeches were made by Messrs. Kilgore, Lasselle, Newcomb, Griffith, Buskirk and Pacit.

On motion, the resolution relating to the seat of Colover, contested by Hamerick, was postponed until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

The resolution declaring Lane entitled to the seat of Pacit was adopted. Ayes 52; nays 28.

Mr. Lane was then sworn in and took his seat. The Senate resolution asking a postponement was concurred in by consent. Adjourned to 7 p. m.

The joint resolution ratifying amendment to the Constitution of the United States was passed to-night after a protracted debate, by ayes 56, nays 29, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Atkins, Banta, Bonner, Boyd, Branham, Burns, Chambers, Church, Cook, Cory, Crook, Emerson, Ferris, Foulke, Goodman, Gregory of Montgomery, Gregory of Warren, Griffith, Graves, Henricks, Hershey, Higgins, Hogate, Hoover, James, Johnson, Kilgore, Lane, Lockhart, Major, Meredith, Miller of Tippecanoe, Montgomery, McVey, Newcomb, Ollman, Reese, Rhoads, Roberts, Sabin, Sherry, Slim, Stoward, Stevens, Stringer, Sullivan, ... Trusler, Upson, Walsh, Whiteside, Willis, Woodruff, Woods.

Nays—Reid, Barrows, Buskirk, Coffroth, Collins, Colover, Crook, Glassbrook, Grubb, Harrington, Harrison, Howard, Humphreys, ... Lasselle, ... Jones, Miller of Clinton, Milroy, Osborne, Pergoh, Richardson, Roach, Shock of Allen ...

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Special Midnight Dispatch, Military and General News.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Monday, Feb. 13.

The Military Situation.

The *Tribune's* Savannah letter says: "The sick and wounded soldiers of Sherman's army, now in Savannah are suffering for want of proper food. While ship loads of provisions are being distributed to the citizens, nothing but army rations are furnished our hospitals."

The *Tribune's* Army of the Potomac special of the 10th and 11th says: "Since the attack on the 5th and 6th by our left, all has been quiet along the lines. The left of this line now holds the ground gained resting on Hatcher's Run, a mere thread-like creek running through a strip of swamp. The Fifth Corps which up to the time of the attack lay in the rear of the 6th and formed the center of the line now forms the left with a section on its right. The 2d Corps was only engaged on the 5th and 6th, though the 6th Corps was under orders to move at the same time and support the attack. The 2d division of the 3d Corps of the rebel army, with one of Heath's, of the 3d Corps, met the attack and for some time sharply resisted our advance about Delany's Mills. By this success we have gained about three miles of ground, our line now stretching from James river on the right to Hatcher's Run on the left, and is formed of four corps, in this order: On the right the 9th, then the 6th, next the 2d, and lastly the 5th. The extent of the position is about twenty-three miles. As well as can be ascertained, the rebel line is disposed in this way: on the right, in front of our 9th Corps, is the 2d rebel Corps, under General Gordon, consisting of two divisions; then comes the 3d Corps, under General Hill, consisting of three divisions; next the 4th, under General Anderson, and lastly the 1st, on their left, consisting of three divisions, and under command of Gen. Longstreet. By this it will be seen that their line is formed of four corps, as is ours; but they are weak. The first is strongest, and does not muster 15,000. The South Side Railroad, on which our left is gradually closing, is about six miles from our picket line. The rebels see with alarm our approaches toward the road, and fight as hard as their weak ... will allow to check our advance; but, in spite of all they can do, the road will be ours in course of time. It only needs some 20,000 to 25,000 men who could save the road for them, and these they have not. The enemy show no disposition to try to regain lost ground, and are likely to confine their efforts to holding their rear line of works, which are very strong. It is the object of Gen. Grant to feel their lines continually, and see that they do not detach any force to South Carolina.

A *Herald* letter gives the situation of affairs around Mobile on the 8th of January. The city was then surrounded by a strong chain of earthworks, and besides these, was defended in harbor approaches by water batteries, sunken obstructions, torpedoes, and three gunboats. In and around the city there were about 9,000 troops, of whom 3,000 were militia, white, under command of Gen. D. H. Maury.

The *Times'* Washington special says latest Richmond papers received here state that on Friday last General Sherman encompassed Branchville within four miles of that place. It is understood that the rebel papers of Saturday made definite announcement of its capture, and General Grant stated it as a positive fact, and also confirms statements of the evacuation of Charleston as a military necessity.

The *Herald's* Winchester letter mentions the movement of a scouting party through the Valley near Snicker Gap, which captured three prisoners. One of them belonged to Hood's army. He said that Gen. Lee had adopted the plan of filling up regiments in Virginia from soldiers received from military prisons at the North without regard to their own regiments. Our authorities are issuing rations to rebel families in the Valley, and pursuing a conciliatory policy generally. The *Herald's* Hatcher's Run special of the 9th says: "Yesterday our lines were undisturbed. The work of fortification goes on rapidly. Comfortable quarters are fast springing up, and the men after all their trials are satisfied with the ultimate advantages gained. Though the advantages of the last five days were attended with many vicissitudes and severe tests of the endurance of the men the finale is eminently satisfactory."

The territory of Hatcher's Run, which for months has been a region of controversy between the two forces, now forms part of our lines. Pioneer and fatigue parties are rapidly converting the dense woods into a formidable defense. Five miles have been added to our lines, and Richmond is so much nearer to its downfall.

The *Herald's* 5th corps special of the 10th says: "All our troops have been withdrawn to this side of Hatcher's Run. All earthworks constructed on the other side of the stream have been destroyed. This shortens our line, but makes our position much more defensible. It is probable there will be no more changes otherwise than continuing to strengthen our present position."

From Washington.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: "The bill to prohibit the Government paying for transportation on railroads that have received land grants, will be adversely reported on by the Senate Military Committee."

The *Times'* Washington special says: "It is generally understood that the country is indebted mainly to Horace Greeley for the recent peace demonstrations. It was at his instance and solicitations that Blair went to Richmond and set the machinery which made a conference necessary. Gen. Grant told a member of Congress recently if the country would give him 100,000 fresh men he could close the war in three months. It is supposed the draft will net Grant at least 200,000.

At a hearing before the Senate Military Committee, to-day, a proposition was submitted, on behalf of several capitalists, to construct a marine railway around the Niagara Falls at their own expense, capable of transportation for the largest vessels on the lakes, as well as gunboats, between Lakes Erie and Ontario: provided, the Government, in consideration of the free use of the works forever, will, on completion of the railway, give to the company its bonds, payable in twenty years, for one million dollars, and also three hundred thousand in bonds annually for ten years after the demonstration of the entire success of the work.

The canal bill which recently passed the Senate and House, proposes a Government loan of six millions, to be paid in tolls.

The *Post's* Washington special says, in his letter to the Committee on Ways and Means, "That Mr. Fessenden does not ask for power to issue more currency. It is probable he will rely upon the 7-30 notes for the next fiscal year."

Ex-Gov. Thos. H. Hicks, U. S. Senator from Maryland, died at 7 o'clock this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The *Bulletin* has a special dispatch from Washington, which says, "Comptroller McCulloch, it is correctly reported, is appointed Secretary of the Treasury."

NEW YORK, Monday, Feb. 13.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says officers from the fleet off Mobile report great activity in the removal of torpedoes and other obstructions in the harbor. It was confidently expected that the rebels would evacuate the city. The fleet is working its way up the harbor.

The *Post's* Washington special says the Richmond papers of Saturday admit that it is probable the rebels are evacuating Charleston.

The *Express'* Washington special says the President sought to withdraw Mr. Morgan's nomination after sending it in, but was told that could only be done by a special message. Mr. Seward will certainly remain in the Cabinet until the 4th of March, notwithstanding the double representation from New York.

The President this afternoon sent to the Senate the nomination of Senator Morgan, of New York, to be Secretary of the Treasury, but in the course of an hour thereafter withdrew it.

From New York.

The New York daily papers and the public are urging a law prohibiting the storage of petroleum in the city limits. The city authorities are taking action in the matter.

Several more arrests of substitute brokers have been made by Colonel Baker, and many recruiting offices have been broken up.

Rebel News.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 10th says: "Railroad connection with Augusta is severed. It is an error, however, to suppose that because any post on the South Carolina Railroad is in the hands of the enemy, we can no longer draw supplies from Georgia. It would be unwise to explain matters at this time."

For Additional Telegraph News, see Third and Fourth Pages.

New Advertisements.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK. OPEN THIS EVENING. FINE SHEET OF ICE. SPLENDID TIME.

HINE.

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. ENOCH ARDEN. This beautiful poem by Tennyson is now furnished in a handsome pamphlet, with three fine drawings by Darley and Hennessy, for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. For sale by all booksellers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by the Publishers, TICKNOR & FIELDS, 135 Washington street, Boston.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH. A Dry Goods & Grocery Business, Connected, doing a cash business of $150,000 the Past Year. One of the best Locations in the State of Illinois. Its Stock can be reduced immediately to $15,000. Address "A B C," Tribune office, Chicago, Ill. P.S.—The reason for selling is ill health.

General Sherman, O!! The above is the title of a new Song and Chorus just published by H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph-st. Send 40 cents and get a copy, with a very fine likeness of the "General" on title page.

How are you, Mr. Draft? The highest CASH bounties paid to Volunteers and Substitutes for one, two and three years. Recruits taken for both Army and Navy. Quotas filled and Substitutes furnished at short notice. 100 men wanted for the new Regiments. Do not fail to call on us before closing a bargain elsewhere. TOURTELLOTTE & HUGHES, No. 9 Court House Square. P. O. Box 1529.

ANOTHER CASE OF Chronic Diarrhea Cured. THIS IS TO CERTIFY I was sorely afflicted with Chronic Diarrhea, and after having consulted a number of physicians, finally applied to Dr. A. J. Higgins, 142 Clark street, Chicago, soon after which I was joyfully surprised at the happy results which followed his treatment. From the very hour I commenced it I began to recover rapidly, and was soon rid of the disease. I wish to say that I regard Dr. H. as one peculiarly adapted to the practice of his profession, and as one of the safest practitioners in Chicago. J. M. COULTIS. Calumet, Illinois, February.

BANKING OFFICE OF PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, 47 Clark Street, Chicago. We are prepared to Buy and Sell Government Securities and Gold on the CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE At the usual Commission. Five per cent Treasury Notes wanted at the Highest Premium. PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN.

"8TH VETERAN RESERVE CORPS BAND" ON ICE.

FARM FOR SALE. Five miles from Odell, on Chicago, Alton & St. Louis R. R., 80 miles from Chicago, 160 acres, all under cultivation, house of six rooms, one story, 28x30, stable for eight horses, crib for 1000 bushels, granary for 300 bushels. Will be sold at a bargain within 10 days. After that will be for rent. Possession immediately. Come at once and see it. JOHN W. HEDENBERG, Odell, Livingston County, Ill.

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE. One of the most desirable improved farms in the vicinity of Chicago, for sale AT A BARGAIN. The farm is situated near a depot, and one of the best driving roads leading into the city. Long time given for part of purchase money if desired. For particulars inquire of ELDRIDGE & TOURTELLOTTE, No. 51 Clark street.

CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY On the North Side, well located, for sale at $8,000 to $14,000, by S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn st.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED. An alien or veteran wanted to go as Substitute for one year. A liberal price will be paid in cash. Apply at No. 4 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets.

TO OWNERS OF STEAM POWER—VALUABLE DISCOVERY. VULCAN IRON WORKS, Chicago, Feb. 8, 1865. During the last two months we have been using the Anti-Incrustation Mixture, prepared and sold by Mr. A. G. Cross. From our experience, we are satisfied of the great utility of the preparation to overcome the universal evil of incrustation of STEAM BOILERS, stopping leakage and proving a general protection to the wear of the boiler. We find it a valuable and useful article and most cheerfully recommend its use. Sold in packages of 40, 60, 80 and 100 pounds at 20 cents per pound. Address A. G. CROSS at Matteson House, or P. W. GATES & CO., Agents, Chicago.

ALL GENTLEMEN WHO have paid the One Hundred Dollars on account of DRAFT PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, are requested to meet at MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION ROOMS, on Tuesday evening, February 14th, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is expected. The gentlemen shall decide to increase their subscriptions to TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS. The One Hundred Dollars already received will be refunded immediately. JOHN TYRRALL, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of Phillips, Herriman & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, John C. Phillips having retired from said firm. JOHN C. PHILLIPS, IRA HERRIMAN, THOMAS W. GROSVENOR. Chicago, Feb. 13, 1865. The business will hereafter be carried on by Ira Herriman and Thomas W. Grosvenor, under the firm name of HERRIMAN & CO., who are alone authorized to collect all debts and adjust all claims and demands connected with the business of the old firm of Phillips, Herriman & Co. IRA HERRIMAN, THOMAS W. GROSVENOR.

ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP CO.—The splendid and powerful new steamship, LEVIATHAN, Capt. BURDEAU, will be dispatched from Cairo for New Orleans and way points, on arrival of Ill. Central Railroad train leaving Tuesday, 14th inst., at 10 P. M. For freight and passage apply to JAMES WAMBACK, 57 Dearborn street. DAN ABLE & Co., Cairo.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA. SCRAP IRON FOR SALE. Old Tyres, mostly Lowmoor, 247 tons; Wrought Scrap, No. 1, 1,200 tons; Wrought Scrap, No. 2, 631 tons; Old Truck Centres, half Wrought and half Cast, 400 tons; Turnings, 63 tons. To be delivered at Detroit or Suspension Bridge. Communications to be addressed to JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer. Hamilton, C. W., Feb. 8, 1865.

ALLEN'S RUBBER MOULDING excludes Snow, Rain, Wind, Cold and Dust, And is Easily Fitted by any person. REFERENCES—D. W. PHILLIPS & CO., corner of Lasalle and Randolph streets; Dr. CARR, 129½ Dearborn street; Prof. H. A. DE MUNN, 7 King's Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets. ... All orders left at my office, No. 84 Dearborn street, or No. 7 King's Block, will receive prompt attention.

Trusses! Trusses! For the RADICAL CURE OR PERMANENT RELIEF OF HERNIA or rupture. The Hard Rubber Truss, which is used and recommended by all the best Surgeons in the country, is sold and applied at 128 South Clark-st., 2d floor. It is the only Truss ever invented that will not Rust, Chafe, Gall or Blister. It is the only Truss that can be used in bathing, and that can be fitted ... J. R. KENDALL, Manager.

HICKORY, MAPLE, BEECH and OAK.—Now is the time for all wood consumers to secure GOOD DRY WOOD, At the Tremont Street Wood Yard, between the stores and ... D. M. BURNS.

WE SHALL MEET, BUT WE shall miss him. Yes, but we shall have always with us his life like Photograph taken at EVERITT'S 121 Lake street, corner of Lasalle. Cards only Two Dollars per dozen. WM. H. EVERITT, Proprietor. NAT. HIAL, Photographer.

NEW STEEL ENGRAVINGS. Agents wanted. The "American Publishing Association" is now publishing the historical works of the distinguished artist, Ritchie. Liberal discount to canvassers. Send for our card in another column, fourth page. Send $1.50 and we return four samples. Box 805. Office, 118 Lasalle-st., Chicago.

TO VESSEL OWNERS.—There will be a meeting of the Vessel Owners, at the Board of Trade Rooms on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., at 2 P. M., to hear the report of the Detroit Delegation, and to accept the terms ... W. M. EGAN, Sec'y.

COGSWELL & MITCHELL, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 49 Lasalle Street. Advances made on consignments and property in store. R. D. COGSWELL. J. L. MITCHELL.

FINE LOTS ON NORTH LASALLE STREET at $60 to $150 per foot. ... for sale. Other property in different parts of the city. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Corner of Lake and Lasalle streets.

COTTAGES FOR SALE. ... Pierce street, near corner Halsted, in West Division ... B. G. GOODWILLIE.

MILITARY RAMBLES: BY JOHN B. TURCHIN, late Brig. Gen. Ill. Vols. 8vo. paper. Price 25 cents. For sale by J. R. WALSH, Bookseller and Stationer, Chicago.

500 TONS OF NO. 1 SCOTCH PIG IRON FOR SALE CHEAP by R. C. COLGATE, 12 So. Clark-st.

New Advertisements.

OGDEN PARK. GRAND CARNIVAL TO-NIGHT. NEW ICE—EXCELLENT SKATING. GREAT UNION BAND.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. The attention of DEALERS is called to our assortment of Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise, which is the largest and finest in the West. Our stock includes EVERY VARIETY OF GOODS Pertaining to the Music Trade, both of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE. LYON & HEALY, Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago. Agency for STEINWAY'S PIANOS.

PROF. H. A. DE MUNN, THE CELEBRATED HAIR RESTORER, Still remains in the city, and can be consulted upon ALL Diseases of the HAIR and SCALP, viz: Baldness, Thin Hair and Premature Blanching of the same, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Tetter, and all cutaneous eruptions of the Scalp, etc., at his new and commodious office, No. 7 King's Block, corner Washington and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill. N. B.—All letters must have a postage stamp enclosed to insure an answer. ALL CONSULTATIONS FREE.

GO AND SEE THGIL MUICLAC At the Washington This Week.

MALLEABLE IRON WORKS. M. GREENWOOD & CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO, Manufacturers of every description of Malleable and Grey Iron Castings, suitable for Agricultural Implements and Machinery. ALSO, Every variety of Brass Castings, Railroad Boxes, &c.

DR. HIATT'S DYPTHERIA CURE! The Only Certain Remedy for Dyptheria in the World. Warranted to cure in all cases when taken according to directions, or the money refunded. A. H. HIATT, Proprietor, Wheaton, Ill. For sale by LORD & SMITH, Agents, Chicago, to whom all orders may be addressed. Send for circulars with testimonials.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS, 48 State Street. FINE PAPERS, PRINTING PAPERS, BOOK PAPERS, WRAPPING PAPER, GROCERS' BAGS, FLOUR SACKS.

OHIO STONE WARE, Rockingham and Yellow Ware. SCRANTON & CO., 117 NORTH WATER STREET.

HADLEY COMPANY Six-Cord, Soft Finished SPOOL COTTON. 1. Fully equal to the best English thread. 2. Sold at a lower price, and 3. The product of American labor. J. M. BEEBE & CO., NEW YORK AND BOSTON, GENERAL AGENTS. FOR SALE IN CHICAGO BY HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE.

TO DRUGGISTS AND CONFECTIONERS. The most complete Soda Apparatus. IN THE CITY FOR SALE. Consisting of a "Bigelow's Combination Soda and Syrup Caster," Cooler of two inch block tin pipe and circular counter, with marble slab. The "Bigelow Caster" is the most rapid and accurate Fountain in use, and has frequently proved itself to be equal to any emergency. It will be sold separately or with the Counter and Cooler, at a low figure, if applied for soon. BUCK & RAYNER, Central Prescription Drug Store, 26 Clark street.

SYRUP. Dealers in and consumers of Syrup, wishing to encourage domestic industry, as well as benefit themselves, please call and examine Western Plantation Syrup, Manufactured at Lods Steam Mills. 200 bbls. for sale. W. H. SHOTWELL, 197 Kinzie street.

7-30 U. S. LOAN. THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK Continues to Receive Subscriptions to this Popular Loan on the usual terms. E. I. TINKHAM, CASHIER.

REMOVAL. WE HAVE REMOVED TO THE NEW STORES 90, 92, 94 & 96 South Water-st. Nearly opposite our old location. LEWIS, PAGE & CO.

DR. JAMES L. SMALL, DENTIST, No. 188 South Clark Street, Chicago.

Fishing Poles! Fishing Poles! On consignment and for sale to the Trade, 6,000 CANE FISHING POLES. By SHERMAN, HALL & POPE.

TO WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.—We invite attention to our large stock of CARD CLOTHING ... WOOLEN MACHINERY, ... MERRITT & COUGHLEN.

New Advertisements.

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION VALUE! Davis, Sawyer & Co., 40 & 42 LAKE STREET, Will offer their large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, at New York Auction Valuations, during the present unsettled state of the market until 1st March, when they will open a full assortment of Spring Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, comprising all that is new and desirable.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Prevents hair turning grey. AMBOLINE ... AMBOLINE Prevents hair turning grey. AMBOLINE ... AMBOLINE Makes hair soft and glossy. AMBOLINE Is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1.00 per box. WARING & CO., Proprietors. BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, Wholesale Druggists, 16 Lake street, Chicago, Wholesale Agents for the Northwest.

19 & 21 LAKE ST. SPRING TRADE. We are now fully prepared for Spring Trade, and invite buyers to examine our complete stock, a large portion of which will consist of all the leading brands of Domestic Goods, consigned for sale by regular manufacturers. No house in the country will offer better inducements, by the package or otherwise. BOWEN BROTHERS, Importers, Jobbers, and ... Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, &c.

REMOVAL. C. W. SANFORD, WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER AND DEALER IN NUTS AND CIGARS, HAS REMOVED TO HIS NEW FACTORY & SALESROOMS NO. 28 RANDOLPH STREET, Near the corner of Wabash Avenue. Thankful for past favors, I hope, with ... accommodations, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on me.

HERRING'S SAFE! IN THE Destructive Fire AT JACKSON, MICHIGAN. JACKSON, Mich., February ..., 1865. MESSRS. HERRING & CO., Chicago, Ill. GENTS: In reply to yours of ... to inform you that our Books, ... contained in one of your HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, which was in our store at the destruction by fire on the 29th of January, were all preserved, except the binding of ... morocco note case, which were ... from the filling, otherwise they were all right. We think the test has been a severe one. The Safe. It stood on the lower floor of a three story building, (and no cellar) the two upper floors heavily loaded, and when the joists were burned the two floors came down and covered all ... and burned everything combustible, ... of the intense heat the Safe ... Please send us a price list and make ... tion for exchange for a safe two or ... larger. Yours, truly, RICE, GIBSON & ... The above is another of those evidences to be added to the already long list of the real FIRE-PROOF qualities of Herring's PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, which is really the only thing in which the public are interested, several samples of which can be seen at all times in front of our store. HERRING & CO., No. 40 STATE STREET.

4TH WARD DRAFT. QUOTA 178. The Fourth Ward quota is 100 larger than any of the Committee supposed, and to fill it we must have more money. We must have every man liable to the draft come up with his money, on we must be drafted. Will you come? Meeting in ... DAY evening, February 14th, at ... The Committee can fill the quota if the citizens will aid with their money; if the draft comes ... money, the draft must come! ...

E. LIVES, FORMERLY WITH H. BURWELL, can now be found at 98 Washington street, With C. S. PRINK, where he would like to see his old friends and customers. Come one, come all and he will give you FITS.

COUNTY SCRIP. We pay the highest market price for COUNTY SCRIP. GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN, ... Clark st.

TO CONTRACTORS. The Chicago Salt and Lumber Co., at Saginaw, will contract for delivery during the coming season ... ALEXANDER BEGGS & CO., No. 15 South Lasalle street.

GOVERNMENT VOUCHERS FOR SALE. Vouchers for Horses and Mules received by the Government at the Chicago Depot, for sale by HODGES & CO., ... Hotel, corner of Lake and ...

MACHINE SEWING AND EMBROIDERY executed at short notice. ... By MISS WALLACE, At the corner of ...

Wanted.

WANTED—Attention for ladies ...

WANTED—Information of Wm. F. Calvert, who is deranged. He belongs to the army and is traveling on the railroads ... Any person detaining him and sending ... will be liberally rewarded. WM. C. CALVERT, Carlisle, Sullivan county, Ind.

WANTED—Ho! Everybody. For 25 cents I will mail you that which is worth hundreds of dollars to any family ... Address D. N. LEWIS, Post Office Box ..., Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A Housekeeper to take charge of a family of three persons, ...

WANTED—Veterans! Veterans! ... ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 65 Clark street.

WANTED—Substitutes. ... ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 65 Clark street.

WANTED—1000 Two and Three year men, ...

WANTED—To inform the public ...

Strayed.

STRAYED—This morning from ...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily delivered in city (per week)	25
" " " (per quarter)	$3.25
Daily to mail subscribers, per year	12.00
Daily to mail subscribers, per 6 months	6.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	6.00
Weekly, single copy one year	2.00
" " six months	1.25
Club of ten copies, one year	20.00
" twenty-one	40.00

Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. But additions may be made at any time at club rates after the club has been formed, provided a full years subscription is made.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1865.

THE NEWS.

The Draft meeting of last evening, its objects and anticipated results are of interest to every Chicago reader. Our city is loyal to the core and has proved it by her exertions heretofore in filling the ranks of her country's defenders. And it is precisely what is now wanted, to receive due credit for those exertions and shield her good name for loyalty as compared with any other section of Illinois. It inflicts a grievous injustice on Chicago the quota at present claimed, and its proper reduction is the best preface to exertions to filling the draft. Our loyal citizens are ready to send the last man and the bottom dollar to aid the cause of the Union, but the credits should be better kept, and errors so obvious as to lie upon the surface should be amended as we trust they may be.

Indiana stands beside her sisters who have declared against the institution of man stealing. Our dispatch says the resolution endorsing the Constitutional Anti-Slavery amendment having passed the Senate by 26 to 24, passed the House last evening by 57 to 29, one hundred guns being fired at the State House on the occasion.

The military situation is unchanged. Our dispatches give us late advices from nearly all parts of the field. In Virginia our recent successes on our left have a better look and give substantial proofs of having accomplished something on which to build further advances, and these in a direction that will tell powerfully against the rebel hold on Richmond. The long corded line of communication is now only six miles from our strongly held advanced point. In South Carolina all is going well, and the stories from Mobile while they do not confirm the actual evacuation, say that our fleet in the bay is working its way slowly up toward the city.

The President yesterday nominated Senator Morgan, of New York, to succeed to the portfolio of the Treasury Department, and just at the last moment did what nine-tenths of the people would have had him do, reconsidered it. We hope the recall was to make the appointment purely on the ground of preeminent fitness, which with all the pleasant words that might have greeted Secretary Morgan could not have been said. Wanted, the best man for the most important place in the gift of the Chief Executive.

By way of Springfield we have an important letter from our Illinois delegation in Congress to the Legislature now in session, touching the question of the draft in Illinois, in response to a resolution on the subject that recently passed the General Assembly.

A late rebel dispatch announces the death of the rebel General Winder of Andersonville prison pen notoriety. He ought to be at once taken into high favor in the locality to which he has found his way, as able to furnish many new hints on refined tortures to prisoners, and indeed act as deputy to the head of affairs on any required occasion. He is a loss to the rebels, but their loss is a gain in quarters where he should at once find himself at home, and used to the institutions and atmosphere.

Our Springfield dispatches pour a full channel of matters pertaining to the Illinois Legislature, now within a few days of adjournment.

Illinois has reached her one hundred and fiftieth regiment, that being the number of the last mustered in.

A capital glance, at matters and things in Missouri, a review of the whole situation in Kentucky, political as well as military, an interesting budget of news and gossip gathered at Cairo, our Springfield letter giving the report of the Penitentiary Committee, are among the matter to be found on our second and third pages.

Our Washington telegraphic correspondence contains a significant reference to the thunder and lightning proceedings of a rebel war meeting in Richmond on Thursday of last week intended to fire the Southern heart. As will be seen by the abstract given, all the speeches were of a most furious character, informing the people that the Confederacy was in danger, but could be saved by the efforts of the people. A preamble and resolutions were offered and adopted with much applause, which preamble calls the war one of conquest by the United States and defense by the rebels, denounces Lincoln's recent proposition for peace as debasing and cruel. The resolutions set forth:

That events which have occurred during progress of war have confirmed the original rebel determination to strike for independence, that they will never lay down their arms till this shall have been won, and further, that they believe their resources to be sufficient to conduct the war successfully. They close by invoking the people in the holiest of all causes, to spare neither blood nor treasure in its maintenance and support.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Chicago Conspiracy—Testimony of Wm. Bull.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 13.

The Court-Martial met this afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Wm. Bull was sworn.

TESTIMONY OF WM. BULL.

I reside in Chicago; joined the Order of the Sons of Liberty, or as it was then called, American Knights, in January, 1863. At that time Patton was Grand Seignior, but Cassel officiated as such. L. A. Doolittle was then a member of the Order, and spoke very frequently. I remember that in a speech in the fall of 1864 he told us that Vallandigham was a member of the Order; that he (Patton) had been to Canada to see Mr. Vallandigham, and they went to see the government officials in Washington to learn the state of feeling which existed regarding the return of that gentleman to America. Doolittle told us that when Mr. Vallandigham returned we were all pledged to protect him. He also told us that if it had not been for the relative position of the Union and rebel armies, there would have been an uprising of the Order in August, 1864. He explained the position of things at Camp Douglas, and said how easy it could be to release the prisoners there. Judge Morris made speeches frequently before the Order. He dwelt much upon the tyranny and usurpations of the President, and said they would be resisted. At one meeting a member, (Patton, I believe,) called for some information regarding the progress and strength of the order, when Morris urged that it would be injudicious to allow any but the leaders to know those particulars. At a subsequent speech, however, he told us that there were 70,000 to 80,000 members in this State and that in many localities they were drilling and arming for an uprising. He spoke of waging war against Lincoln's bastiles and bursting open their doors and clearing the prisoners in them. Regarding the nomination of McClellan, Morris said that he would have preferred Gov. Seymour, who was a member of our order; but yet would support the nominee of the Convention. Morris spoke upon the necessity of electing the Democratic Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, Robinson and Judd—for they were both members of the Order and were our friends and would help us to control the State of Illinois. ... from the State. Morris said we had friends in Camp Douglas who were purer and better than any of Lincoln's hirelings. That speech was responded to by loud cheers. One day a man named Williams, who was from Coles county, Ill., explained to us the nature of the disturbance there. He said the Sons of Liberty took their arms concealed in straw in the bottom of their wagons into the Court yard, and when the meeting was disturbed by some Union soldiers somebody fired a pistol, and then the fight commenced. He told us that the members of the Order killed more of the Union party than the Union party killed of them, but that the number killed had been greatly understated by the newspapers. Morris once in a speech said that a member of the Order named ... living in ... county, had been spirited away by the Abolitionists, who had been notified that unless they gave back the man their houses would be burned. Morris hoped that we in Chicago would do the same thing. I have heard it stated in meetings that there was a fund in the treasury to assist men through the lines to join the rebel army. During the Convention week ... who was Grand Seignior, asked me to find some Democratic boarding houses, as Judge Morris could not accommodate all the Southern officers who were in the city. I understood it was the object of the Order to get as members, as many railroad men and telegraph operators as possible, so as to control ... much as possible those lines of communication and travel. I was present at the meeting on ... day, Nov. ... at the special meeting ... Nov. 6th, in the Invincible Club room ... and that he had seen a large number of men in the city dressed in butternut clothes ... and were going to vote the Democratic ticket. Others spoke in the same strain ... said he had brought sixty of them into ... and they were all right. Walsh said he had ... and ... come into the city to vote and fight. ... would vote early and often for McClellan and ... careful about challenging them at the polls. We were informed that arms could be had ... J. H. Hubbard, ... arms could get them from ... Invincible Club, the next morning, but during the night the arms were moved. I joined the Order in good faith and was never a ...

The cross examination of the witness was then commenced by Mr. Asay, but it contained no point of interest. ...

Fire at Hillsdale, Mich.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

HILLSDALE, Mich., Monday, Feb. 13.

We have had a very heavy fire here last night ... in all about $30,000. Four men were hurt ...

Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1865.

THE REBELLION BREAKING DOWN.

We rejoice over the signs of weakness which mark the decline of the rebel power. One of the most significant of these is the late war meeting at Richmond, at which the pensioned agents of the rebel blunder—Jeff. Davis, the Judah P. Benjamin, R. E. Lee and other rebel public functionaries, appealed to the people to carry on the rebellion. The very act of holding such a meeting, after four years of rebellion, implies that the people, even at Richmond, are disaffected or discouraged. We remember how doubtful has been the state of public opinion at the North, at those times when it has been deemed necessary to hold public meetings in order to get the people to vindicate the war for the Union. However large the meetings, those were tremulous and distracted times. Had there not been an evident division among our people—had all been unanimity and resolve—action, not talking, would have been the order of the day.

But when that South, which was "precipitated" into secession by force and fraud, without discussion, now drops unanimity for wrangling, and acting for talking, it is evident that the day of her despots is passing away.

Moreover the insane ravings, the exaggerated and diseased, not to say impossible declarations, in which the rebel papers undertake to express their abhorrence of the Constitution and Government of the United States, under which they enjoyed all the peace, honor and happiness they have ever known, and the frantic and abnormal adoration which they undertake to profess for a despotism which went into power by fraud, and has sustained itself in power by relentless severity, that which has no power to protect its territory or benefit its devotees, but has brought them only to wretchedness, plunder and death—all these shallow insanities show that the remainder of the South needs only to be dispossessed of its devils to sit once more clothed and in its right mind, praising the [illegible] of the Northern people in delivering it from the despotism of a petty oligarchy, from which it could not deliver itself. It is a significant fact relative to the Richmond meeting that though it was called to hear the report of the Peace Commissioners, only the Virginia Commissioner, Hunter, attended. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, and Campbell, of Mississippi, had urgent business at home. And yet not even the rebel administration papers dare rebuke their non-attendance. We believe we shall soon have the evidence that the rebels realize even more fully than ourselves that the "game of war" is, for them, "played out."

MR. COOK'S AMENDMENT.

It is seriously to be hoped that the amendment introduced by Mr. Cook, of Cook county, for the destruction of the agricultural college by dividing the fund into three parts, one to be located at Chicago, one in Champaign county, and one in Egypt, will be defeated. If the object of this grant is to accommodate every section of the State which needs money for educational purposes, let it be fairly divided among all the district schools in the State, so that no section shall be omitted. If its object be to pension the colleges of the State which need endowment, let it be fairly divided among all of these, for they all need endowments. But if the object be to found an Industrial University, the policy of division is fatal to the scheme of a University, and any division that may be made will be unfair to some sections or institutions. The agricultural and mechanical interests of the State are interested first and foremost in the unity of the fund; secondly, in so locating it that the very act of locating it shall double if possible its amount and value instead of dividing and destroying it. The people of all sections of the State have an interest not so much in having the College in their particular section as in having a College which shall honor the whole State. The number of miles a student may travel to reach it is insignificant compared with its value when he gets there.

Mr. Cook's amendment is the hybrid offspring of the Champaign "elephant" and the Springfield lobby. It is the result of a log-rolling attempt to combine the views of those who seek only to get a slice of the fund for their pet section, with those who own the "Urbana" property. We trust the true friends of agricultural and mechanical education will succeed in defeating it.

SHERMAN AT BRANCHVILLE.

The capture of Branchville, in South Carolina, by Sherman's forces (the news of which comes through rebel channels), is a victory the importance of which is more immediately felt by our military authorities than by the unmilitary public. It is well known that Sherman has regarded it the most important strategic position in South Carolina—the key to the possession of the State. It is at the junction of the railroads connecting Charleston with Augusta and Columbia, the capital of South Carolina. From Branchville to Columbia is fifty miles, to Augusta seventy miles, to Charleston fifty-five miles. It presents an interior base, therefore, from which either of these three nearly equidistant points can be threatened, and hence involves the surrender of them all unless they can be defended by an aggregate of force far superior to Sherman's. Important as we would, at one time, have regarded the capture of Charleston, that of Branchville is far more important, as involving not only the fall of Charleston, which is already announced as being evacuated, but the capture of either Augusta or Columbia at the pleasure of Gen. Sherman, since he can concentrate his whole force upon either, while whatever remains of the rebel force after the defeat of Hardee at Branchville must be divided if the attempt be made to hold both those points. In short, it is evident that Sherman has clearly the inside track, and can move from henceforth about where he pleases, and capture whatever town he finds it expedient to take, in South or North Carolina.

To accomplish the capture of Branchville, Sherman moved from Savannah in three columns, the right directed toward Charleston, the center toward Branchville, and the left toward Augusta. Each of these columns may have operated not only to divert rebel forces from Branchville, but to strike heavy blows for the possession of the points at which they were aimed. If so, Charleston and Augusta may fall contemporaneously with Branchville rather than as the consequence of the capture of that point. Of course the rebel accounts will be as meagre as possible relative to this great success, and only by our arrivals from Beaufort can we learn the details and net results of the victory, including the fate of Hardee's forces.

Not the least important result of this great victory will be its effect still further to demoralize the armies and distract the leaders of the rebellion. Already at Richmond, as in another abode of rebellious spirits, there is "weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth" in the impotence of their helpless rage. The head villains at Richmond see another ominous "handwriting on the wall" in the fate of the Branchvillians in South Carolina.

WOLVES IN SHEEPS' CLOTHING.

Our "Democratic" newspapers and members of the legislature are playing a shrewd game to get control of the State at the next election. As the Republicans have a clear working majority in both Houses, the Democrats know that the Republican party can, by a popular sophistry, and inevitably will be, held responsible for all the corrupt swindling and thieving legislation which may be perpetrated during the existence of the present Republican Legislature. We warn the people of Illinois to look out for those of the Republican members who lend themselves to this Copperhead conspiracy to overthrow the Republican party in Illinois. They may be "spotted" by the fact that they have detached themselves from the Republican party whenever the Penitentiary Swindle, the Chicago Horse Railway Swindle, or any other corrupt job was in progress and have voted with the solid Copperhead strength in favor of those measures. Some of them are semi-Republicanized Copperheads who have only been in the Republican party long enough to betray it, and they are doing so in the most effectual manner by making the Republican Legislature and party responsible for the corruption of themselves and their former acknowledged and present actual associates. We do not complain of our open political enemies for taking this course. It is not honest, but we do not hold them to honesty. But the secret traitors in the Republican camp, whom they use as their tools to ruin a party to which they do not properly belong—these should be marked, and since after having been put upon a [illegible] probation they cannot be reformed, they should be drummed out of camp as bounty-jumpers and deserters. They could do us no harm as Democrats. As Republicans they do us incalculable mischief.

THE REBEL FLAG.

The rebels fail to get a flag to suit them. They seceded under the rattlesnake flag. Fort Sumter was bombarded under the palmetto flag. The rebel Congress while at Montgomery, and during Buchanan's administration favored a flag with "a white ground expressive of the bloodless character of their revolution," none but Union men having up to that time been killed. When Father Abraham called for 75,000 men, a call so vast that the London Times sagely doubted whether it would be answered, the rebel Congress raised the stars and bars. As our boys under Grant and Sherman have taken so frequent occasion to "let down" the "bars," and go through until the rebels have got tired of "seeing stars," they abolished the stars and bars, and after a variety of devices arrived at the "cross of stars" or "Southern cross." The device is supposed to have been suggested by the ultimate word in the well known line of the southern bard.

"I want to do ribber and I couldn't get a cross."

It well expresses the general idea that an occasion is a "hard road to travel." They have finally dropped this flag for another, in which they say their late "battle flag" will constitute the "Union," with a border of five-pointed stars. We are of the opinion that if they want any "Union" in their new flag they had better change once more and adopt the stars and stripes. In this enumeration we have not included the flag they displayed at Donelson, Vicksburg, &c., &c. It is believed they have a few of the same kind at Richmond, and that those who enlist under the present call will see them.

A CUNNING PROPOSITION.

If the statement of the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* is entitled to any credence, the rebel peace Commissioners made to the President a most cunning and artful proposition. This was, in brief, that the Government and the rebel power should postpone the question of reunion and become allies in a war to remove Maximilian, and consequently in a war with France and Italy, and such other powers as France could induce to side with her in the contest. Such a course would secure rebel independence, by the very fact of the alliance, so long as the contest continued, and would place the rebels where they could say at any moment: "Acknowledge our independence or lose your ally." The moment we had entered upon a war with France, under such an alliance, our "ally," Jeff. Davis, would have us at his mercy by his ability at any moment to take his 150,000 men over from our side to the side of the French. We should really like to have heard what kind of an anecdote such a proposition suggested to our worthy President. Æsop has illustrated the point by the obliging crane, which lost its head in the attempt to [illegible] out of the wolf's throat. The rebellion is at the choking point, and if we would only trust our bill half way down its gullet, by going to war with a foreign power for the sake of having it as an independent ally, how easily it would walk off with our head in its mouth, and leave our body to flounder with its legs dancing their spasmodic death dance in the air. These rebels are very smart men! We admire them irresistibly! Their modesty is charming. Their acuteness is glorious. One would think they had been in the wooden-nutmeg trade all their lives. They might as well try to beat Old Abe trading horses as at such a kind of a swap. They've called on him just where he feels most at home. Wonderful men they are. Smart! very smart!

THE HEALTH BILL

We regret to perceive that the bill before the House at Springfield, "to create a Health officer and for Sanitary purposes," in this city, after passing the Senate has run against some snag in the House. We are not aware of the nature of the obstruction, and presume it is the mere *inertia* which naturally pertains to a bill which has nothing but the public interest to recommend it. It was prepared by the "Committee of Thirty" of our citizens, who prepared the original bill for cleansing the river. All who have given any thought to the subject are in favor of its passage, and indeed it is deemed by our best citizens absolutely essential to the health of the city. We hope the House will pass it speedily.

The Constitutional Amendment Adopted by the Senate of Loyal Virginia.

A dispatch from Alexandria, Va., says a certified copy of the proposed anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution of the United States was received by the Governor of the Commonwealth from Secretary Seward. It was promptly laid before both houses of the General Assembly, and unanimously ratified by the Senate. The House will take action on it to-morrow, when there will be two dissenting votes. By thus sending a certified copy of the Congressional joint resolution to the government of Virginia, which is intermediate of those at Wheeling and Richmond, it would appear the Executive branch of our government recognizes the State of Virginia, notwithstanding the House of representatives has refused to receive members from that Commonwealth.

ITEMS.

Little Patti has had the mumps.

Jeff. Davis has got the neuralgia—no wonder he's nervous.

Poisoning a man in Italy they call "assisting his death."

Raids on whisky shops are prevalent in New England.

The French navy uses 160,000,000 pounds of coal per annum.

Of the nineteen cotton mills in Woonsocket, R. I., only seven are running.

The colored people of Savannah are establishing schools.

Mendelssohn's beautiful song, "It is ordained in God's counsel," has been made into a polka and published at Prague.

La Grange is in Madrid.

New Hampshire claims the belle of the Washington season.

The Governor of California gets $7,000 per annum in gold.

Three Spanish ladies have entered their names at Madrid as professional bull fighters.

The new Atlantic cable will be 2,253 miles in length.

Prices to the pit of La Scala, Milan, were recently raised to one dollar. Result: A row among the populace.

Eugenie sides against Napoleon on the Encyclical question.

The King of Sweden is a poet.

Miss Litechway is the newest star in the German firmament. She is pure German silver.

Oyster shells are made into buttons in Paris.

The inventor of steam ploughs died recently in London of lock-jaw.

Fernando Wood goes for war. Ben Wood for Ben Butler.

An autographic telegraph is about being established in Paris.

It is a part of the strange history of this war that [illegible] a movement can be made without the knowledge of the rebels. What screw is loose?

Zulents, a Cuban millionaire, has been banished from Cuba for being implicated with Arguelles.

There is an artesian well in Dalton, Mass., that discharges 628,000 gallons per day, which is going 62,000 better than Chicago.

The Empress Eugenie wore at a dinner given lately to the ministers and chief officers of the Crown a dress of white muslin, with a tunic of cerese satin, jet and black lace, and a diamond necklace mounted on black velvet.

Speaking of bounty-jumpers, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "A few executions in every Northern city would have a marvelously wholesome effect, both in the way of prevention and of cure."

A man came to the Duke of Wellington—"What have you to offer?" "A bullet-proof jacket, your grace." "Put it on." The inventor obeyed. The Duke rang a bell. An aid-de-camp presented himself. "Tell the captain of the guard to order one of the men to load with ball and cartridge." The inventor disappeared and was never seen again near the Horse Guards. No money was wasted in trying that invention.

Private Legislation.

[From the Peoria Transcript, Feb. 10th.]

The passage of the Chicago Horse Railroad bill must convince every one not bent upon fraud, the necessity of so altering the constitution that all kinds of class legislation, or private swindling operations legalized by the Legislature should be done away with. As it now stands, two-thirds of the session is spent upon bills of a private nature, to the great detriment of the public business. This evil grows worse each year, and will continue to increase so long as it can be made "profitable" to the members, unless it is stopped by a constitutional prohibition. This kind of Legislation is building up private monopolies which tend to corruption and fraud—to the buying up of privileges, and the oppression of the laboring classes. In fact it has a bad effect upon the morals of the State generally, tending to debauchery and swindling. To prevent this, there should be peremptory provisions, restraining the Legislature of the State from passing any law, save those of a public character.

People are speculative, grasping after privileges and power. To obtain these they apply to the Legislature for certain rights which others do not enjoy—rights made exclusive to themselves by the phrase, "Be it enacted," etc. To prevent the Legislature from granting these, there needs to be a strong constitutional prohibition. Legislators, like other men, have their weaknesses, and the speculators, and men asking special privileges, know how to flatter those weaknesses—to put the salve or plaster on the spot that is ailing. To this skill in applying the incentive to the prevailing disease, the State is indebted for much, if not all the private legislation which is found upon our statutes. Each session shows that this kind of law-making is fearfully on the increase, and in proportion as the time of the Legislature is occupied upon private schemes, just in that proportion does the public business suffer. This practice is a great and growing evil, and if permitted to long continue, will so overshadow the public interests of the State, that it will be almost next to impossible to pass general laws through the Legislature, unless through mistake, the monopolists should permit the election of incorruptible men to act as law givers, a contingency which is not likely to happen to a very great extent.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

THE PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATION.

Testimony of Charles H. Reed—Penitentiary Committee—Present Status of the Lease—An Inside View of the Corruptions of the Last Legislature.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 12, 1865.

REPORT OF THE PENITENTIARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cook, of Cook county, Chairman of the House Penitentiary Committee, presented the report of the Committee yesterday to the House. The report embraces, first, the united opinion of several distinguished lawyers of this State as to the present status of the Penitentiary lease, and, second, all the evidence taken by the Committee during the present session of the General Assembly. Mr. Cook asked that the report and evidence be printed. This was quickly resisted by the Copperheads in a body, aided by a few republicans, one of whom is a Cook county representative named Dolton. But the printing was ordered by a considerable majority, and the report is now in the hands of the printer, and will be laid on the tables of the members to-morrow, or Tuesday morning at farthest. The testimony will make forty or fifty octavo pages, and I may add that it places several noted politicians of our State in a rather undesirable position. I send you the united opinion of several distinguished lawyers, as stated above, in regard to the present status of the lease, and also a few scraps of testimony which I have been enabled to glean from a reading of it.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE LEASE.

The laws of 1845 (Purple's Statutes, chap. LXXXI, p. 804) fix the duties of the Warden of the Penitentiary, and provide for a fine of not less than five nor more than eight hundred dollars for each and every violation of such duties (sec. 38 p. 810). The Warden is also required to take an oath, among other things, "to perform his duty according to law, and to the best of his ability" (sec. 18, p. 807), and to give bond in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned "that said Warden shall faithfully and truly perform the duties of said office according to law" (sec. 22, p. 807). By the same chapter the Inspectors of the Penitentiary are authorized to appoint Wardens to continue in office two years, and that the appointment may be revoked by the Inspectors. By the acts of 1857 (p. 131) and 1861 (p. 149) the powers and duties of the Inspectors are transferred to the Board of Commissioners. In the absence, therefore, of any special provision for the filling of the office of Warden, the Commissioners would have the right to fill the office by appointment. But by the act of 1863 (p. 62), providing for the leasing of the Penitentiary at Joliet to James M. Pitman, it is provided that said "James M. Pitman shall, by virtue of that act, be Warden of said Penitentiary, take the oath, and *possess all the rights and powers, and perform all the duties* of Warden of said Penitentiary, subject only to the general supervision of the Board of Commissioners."

Although the act aforesaid seems to contemplate the possibility of a transfer of the lease, the provision above referred to requires that the duties of Warden shall be performed by said Pitman in person, at least during the continuance of such lease, and contains no authority, either expressed or implied, to assign the Wardenship, and in effect takes away the general power that the commissioners, or perhaps, in certain events, the Governor, would, except for said act, have had to fill the office by appointment. The terms of the act are positive that Pitman shall be Warden, and fulfill the duties without condition or limitation of time or reservation of authority to fill the office in any event. It would seem therefore that without further legislation, unless the office is filled by Pitman it is vacant.

Samuel A. Buckmaster claims to be the assignee of the Pitman lease, and either by virtue of such assignment or an appointment he became Warden, and has taken the oath, and given bonds required by the general law referred to, but unless he became such Warden, the oath and bond, so far as they refer to the fulfillment of all the duties of office, are of no legal force. It is a well settled rule of law that an oath to fulfill the duties of an office, which the affiant does not hold, or perform any act not required by law, will not sustain an indictment, and a bond given under like circumstances is without consideration, and cannot be recovered upon. How could a breach of the conditions of the bond, requiring the faithful performance of the duties of Warden be assigned, when the obligor was not such Warden? It would be a material allegation in a declaration of such a bond that the principal obligor was appointed Warden, and the bond, giving that he entered into the bond, &c., as such Warden it was his duty to do such and such acts, and that he neglected or violated his duty, &c. The Penitentiary at Joliet is therefore in the hands and under the control of a person without authority to enforce the discipline thereof and without responsibility to the State for his acts, except such as may be implied by said Buckmaster becoming the assignee of the said lease and those conditions in the bond providing for the fulfillment of the terms thereof.

The Third Section of Feb. 14, 1863, not only confers the duty of said Pitman with the duties and authorities thereof, but an essential part of the agreement by him which he could not fail to fulfill without a violation of the contract. The language is that he "*shall perform all the duties of Warden of said Penitentiary, &c.*," "subject only to a general supervision of the Board of Commissioners." The lease makes all the agreements therein contained conditional, and provides that "in case the said James M. Pitman, lessee, &c., shall in any wise fail to perform the conditions of the contract, the Commissioners by, and with the consent and advice of the Governor of the State, may again lease said Penitentiary, or manage or control the same till the next session of the General Assembly."

In deserting the Wardenship of the Penitentiary, and failing to perform the duties of that office from July 1863 till the present time, and leaving the same in the hands of a person unauthorized to exercise the office and enforce the discipline according to law, and without responsibility to the State, the said Pitman has forfeited all his right in said lease, and the benefits thereby conferred, and the assignee thereof having taken the same with full notice of such default, and being a party thereto, took the same subject to all the rights of the State to declare a forfeiture and resume control of the said Penitentiary.

It was undoubtedly the duty of the Commissioners, by and with the consent of the Governor, to assume such control and relet the Penitentiary immediately upon the breach of the condition of the lease referred to, but that power ceased with the meeting of this General Assembly.

It has therefore become not only the right but the duty of this Assembly to declare said lease forfeited and annulled, and provide for the appointment of a Warden and the resumption of the administration of the affairs of the Penitentiary, or that it be relet on the terms and condition of the lease.

WHO WERE PARTNERS TO THE LEASE.

Who were partners to the lease of 1863? James M. Pitman, the only and original person named in the lease granted by the Legislature in 1863, gave his testimony yesterday as to whom were the parties associated with him in obtaining it, and who became his partners immediately after it was obtained. In reply to a question from the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Pitman said:

"Samuel K. Casey, Ira A. W. Buck and Samuel A. Buckmaster were interested with me in that lease act before and at the time of its passage by the General Assembly. They each had one quarter [illegible]. The understanding as to the partnership was not in writing, but a verbal agreement. After the lease had been passed the parties named entered into articles of partnership, and they were signed by myself, Buckmaster, Buck and Casey. The articles of agreement bear date February [illegible] 1863."

It will be seen by the above testimony of Mr. Pitman, that Samuel A. Buckmaster, who was a member of the General Assembly, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Ira A. W. Buck, who was at the same time Commissioner of the Penitentiary, were both interested in the fraudulent lease before and when it passed the General Assembly. By virtue of the law of the State, both of these gentlemen were prohibited from entering into any such transactions with Mr. Pitman, or any other man who might have obtained the lease. They were both guilty of fraud upon the State. I might add that Buck continued to exercise the functions of Commissioner for ten months after he entered into partnership with Pitman, and that he thus bore the anomalous position of Commissioner for the State and contractor at the same time. I might add that the testimony of Hon. William H. Powell, which is given in this report, says that the Governor of this State was well aware of Dr. Buck's position, but declined to remove him.

INFLUENCES TO SECURE THE LEASE.

The testimony of Charles H. Reed, Esq., State Attorney, caused considerable excitement and attention, partially from its character, and more particularly from the "contempt" case which grew out of his refusal at first to testify, on account of his relation as counsel to the parties. Mr. Reed said:

In the summer of 1863, Dr. John A. Hendricks, of South Bend, Indiana, came to my office at Chicago, and said he desired to consult me as an attorney about bringing a suit against Sam. K. Casey to settle up the partnership accounts. He said that in the settlement of their partnership Mr. Casey had charged up in the partnership account various sums of money which he (Hendricks) did not believe ought to be charged in the partnership account of Hendricks & Casey. He showed me a piece of paper on which was written down, a statement showing that a horse and carriage, or horses and carriage, had been furnished or presented to some person for services rendered at Springfield. The paper did not state who the person was, or for what services. The paper also had written upon it the initials, in capital letters, of from six to ten persons, and opposite those initials were put down certain sums of money. I only remember the initials of one person—they were "A. W. M. $500." The other sums ranged from $300 to $1,000. This is my best recollection about them.

Mr. Reed further testified that he wrote a letter to Mr. Casey, and by his suggestions to both parties the matter was settled and the papers withdrawn. It is due to Col. Mack to say that he produces an affidavit from S. A. Buckmaster denying positively that he ever received any sum of money, or any other consideration, from any man to vote for the penitentiary lease; and further that he voted against the lease on its final passage, and in all its preliminary stages. I believe there was no other member of the General Assembly whose name indicated the same initials. On this subject of getting this lease through the General Assembly, Mr. James M. Jameson testified as follows:

"I had conversation with Casey, and others, in relation to the act known as the lease act by the legislature of 1863. Mr. Casey said to me that he had a very close time of it (meaning the passage of the lease bill.) He said 'it was the last day of the session, and we were running backward and forth between the two Houses, and to the Governor, and it was a tight thing to get it passed, and get the signature of the Governor.'

Question—Did he say he had to make any compromises?

Answer—He said 'Old Buck (meaning Ira A. W. Buck) had acted like a damned hog, and he had to fix him up before he could get the thing through.'

Question—Did Mr. Casey say anything about being compelled to compromise with any officer of the State to get the bill through.

Answer—I think he said the Governor refused to sign the bill unless the $50,000 bill was passed by the General Assembly."

Under this head William H. Powell, formerly Commissioner of the Penitentiary, testified as follows:

"There was a struggle in the Legislature to obtain the lease; know the parties engaged in the struggle. They were James M. Pitman, Sam. K. Casey and eventually Ira A. W. Buck. Know members of the General Assembly who evinced extraordinary interest in the passage of the lease act; they were Mr. Buckmaster, Mr. Burr and others. Knew Dr. Buck's views in regard to the lease bill a short time before its passage. He was opposed to that bill, and in favor of the State assuming charge of the Penitentiary, as the other States have charge of the same institutions, and decidedly opposed to re-leasing the Penitentiary. He was very decided in his views upon this question. *His views underwent a sudden and decided change* just before the passage of the bill—the night before its passage."

Mr. Powell further testified:

"I was removed from the office of Penitentiary Commissioner by Governor Yates in the summer of 1863, on a petition drawn up and extensively circulated by Dr. Buck. Gov. Yates informed me by letter that the *want of harmony* in the Board, *as represented by Dr. Buck*, was the cause of my removal. Mr. F. A. Eastman, of Chicago, was appointed to succeed me as Commissioner. Gov. Yates stated to me in June, just after my removal, that he appointed Col. Eastman to my place as Commissioner because he had no party or friends in Chicago, and hoped to make a party and friends by this appointment. He also stated to me afterwards that my removal was one of the greatest mistakes of his life, that he had done it on an entire misrepresentation of all the facts of the case, and that he was extremely sorry it had been done."

More anon. BICKOX.

Quota of the State of Illinois by Counties.

We find the following table of the quota of the State of Illinois by counties in the *State Journal* of the 11th. It was made out by Lieut. Col. Oakes:

	Quota.	Excess.
FIRST DISTRICT.		
Cook	5,363	
SECOND DISTRICT.		
Winnebago	[illegible]	
Boone	[illegible]	51
McHenry	[illegible]	
Lake	[illegible]	8
Kane	[illegible]	21
DeKalb	[illegible]	
Total	1,654	87
THIRD DISTRICT.		
Carroll	379	
Jo Daviess	508	9
Ogle	544	66
Lee	459	20
Stephenson	455	4
Whiteside	580	
Total	2,915	99
FOURTH DISTRICT.		
Adams	1,081	
Hancock	593	7
Warren	406	
Henderson	247	51
Mercer	186	27
Rock Island	509	8
Total	3,018	133
FIFTH DISTRICT.		
Peoria	1,069	14
Knox	512	36
Henry	374	
Bureau	353	
Marshall	477	
Stark	239	
Putnam	103	
Total	3,377	50
SIXTH DISTRICT.		
LaSalle	914	22
Grundy	243	7
Kendall	294	
Kankakee	314	
Will	432	
DuPage	256	
Total	2,315	29
SEVENTH DISTRICT.		
Vermilion	395	
Champaign	195	60
Macon	281	1
Iroquois	318	17
Ford	50	
Moultrie	148	
Piatt		193
Coles	49	433
Edgar	148	50
Cumberland	88	50
Douglas	169	
Total	1,979	808
EIGHTH DISTRICT.		
Sangamon	320	135
Logan	57	131
McLean	466	31
DeWitt	41	174
Woodford	200	
Tazewell	544	
Livingston	254	53
Total	1,869	594
NINTH DISTRICT.		
Pike	369	21
Brown	169	26
Schuyler	179	23
McDonough	403	40
Fulton	649	
Mason	25	150
Menard	125	
Cass	232	
Total	2,273	260
TENTH DISTRICT.		
Bond	169	16
Calhoun	111	
Christian	227	
Greene	321	
Jersey	239	
Macoupin	583	
Montgomery	240	
Morgan	542	
Scott	109	
Shelby	514	2
Total	3,707	39
ELEVENTH DISTRICT.		
Clark	[illegible]	8
Crawford	[illegible]	
Jasper	67	49
Effingham	79	162
Fayette	324	113
Marion	124	172
Clay	[illegible]	253
Richland	[illegible]	309
Lawrence		258
Wayne		274
Jefferson	270	5
Franklin		44
Hamilton	77	170
Total	1,552	1,745
TWELFTH DISTRICT.		
Madison	709	
Clinton	241	
St. Clair	845	
Monroe	159	
Washington	115	95
Randolph	307	
Total	2,322	98
THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.		
Alexander	201	8
Perry	96	324
Massac	102	21
Gallatin		258
Pope		104
Johnson		309
Edwards	86	10
Hardin		169
Saline	12	189
Union		20
Pulaski	196	26
White		681
Wabash	112	9
Jackson	60	138
Williamson	6	173
Total	831	2,762
RECAPITULATION.	Quota.	Excess.
1st District	5,363	
2d District	1,654	87
3d District	2,915	99
4th District	3,018	133
5th District	3,377	50
6th District	2,315	29
7th District	1,979	808
8th District	1,869	594
9th District	2,273	260
10th District	3,707	39
11th District	1,552	1,745
12th District	2,322	98
13th District	831	2,762
Total	33,392	6,763

Kentucky on the Amendment.

Gov. Bramlette of Kentucky, has sent in a message to the Legislature advocating the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, but coupling with it a proposition that the Federal Government shall pay the value of the slaves liberated in Kentucky. The Louisville *Journal* speaks thus on the subject of the amendment:

In Kentucky and Delaware only, will the amendment be disputed by any formidable opposition; but we are confident that the Legislatures of these States will ratify it within a brief period.

The popular mind of the country has undergone a radical change on the slavery question since the war began. While the insurgent States were being precipitated into revolution, and after seven States had seceded, the Federal Congress adopted by a more than two-thirds vote a resolution amendatory of the Constitution, by which slavery was to be guaranteed forever in all the States where it then existed. Had the rebellion ceased, and the seceded States resumed their Federal relations, that resolution would have become a part of the fundamental law of the nation, and the institution of slavery might have remained secure through a hundred years or more. But the leaders of secession persisted in their wicked scheme despite the earnest warnings given them; civil war was inaugurated, and now, as was plainly foreseen and predicted, slavery, inseparably identified with the strife, is destined to share its fate. The cause of abolition could never have acquired the power which it now exercises through the provisions of the Constitution but for the suicidal policy of the South. That policy has given strength and increase to the abolition sentiment until every loyal State is ready to proclaim emancipation to the slave. Whatever loss, therefore, the South is to sustain from the destruction of slavery, the *peculiar champions of the institution are immediately responsible for it*. They struck the system its fatal blow by raising the bloody hand of rebellion against the Republic. The inevitable tendency of events is clear now to every thoughtful citizen. The rebellion is bound to disappear before the overwhelming power of the Federal arms, and the slavery system, for the maintenance of which the war was ostensibly commenced, *is to pass away by the solemn fiat of the nation*. Here in Kentucky slavery exists only as a nominal institution. [illegible] a source of value, and it would [illegible] folly for *the State to make a struggle for its preservation*. Our present Legislature, fairly looking the future—the irresistible future—in the face, should not delay to ratify the anti-slavery amendment. If the present Legislature do not adopt this course, *the next will*. *Kentucky is bound to become a free State through the choice of her own people*, and delay in settling the question can only complicate the process by which she will reach that destiny.

A Card to Anxious Inquirers.

I have some hundreds of letters from relatives and friends, inquiring about particular prisoners, which I find it utterly impossible to answer promptly. In cases only where the prisoner named was personally known to me can I reply at once. But one general fact will afford relief to many. Failing to hear from any one in Southern prisons is no ground whatever for apprehending that sickness or death has befallen him. The rebel authorities often withhold flag-of-truce letters. My comrade and myself at one time, in seven months received only two or three, of the scores which were written us. When we reached our lines, though we had written weekly, our own families had not received a line from us since August.

ALBERT D. RICHARDSON.

New York, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1865.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Important Reports from Sherman's Army.

Interesting Summary of News from all Quarters.

Proceedings of the Illinois Legislature.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Military and General Matters in Missouri.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 13.

Gen. Pope is still in town, and leaves to-morrow for Milwaukee, the previous item concerning his going with Gen. Curtis being erroneous. Gen. A. J. Smith has returned down the river.

The publication of lists of income tax for 1863 reveals poverty in men reported wealthy quite as extraordinary as in other cities.

Gen. Dodge has ordered a strict investigation into the recent outrages on the Kansas borders, to ascertain whether the houses burned in Kansas and in Missouri previous to the burning of Olathe was done by guerillas, or by lawless men not caring for either side of the Union question, as is supposed.

The border counties are infested with rebel deserters, who are robbing rebels and Union men indiscriminately. A firm hand is required to prevent serious trouble.

Boats are now arriving regularly from Cairo, and are generally loaded here for return trips by the government.

A cavalry scout, which returned from Rolla on Wednesday, reported that they hanged three noted bushwhackers, who were accused of outraging Union women near Lebanon. The particulars reveal one of the most horrid atrocities of the war on the part of the rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—A resolution passed the State Convention on Saturday against the abrogation of martial law in Missouri, and a committee was appointed to present the resolution to Gen. Pope.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Tribune* learns that the town of Platte, Johnson county, Kansas, was burned by bushwhackers on the night of the 5th inst.

Gen. Curtis left Leavenworth on the 9th for his new command in the Northwest.

General Pope will leave here to-morrow evening for Milwaukee, where he will meet Gen. Curtis on Wednesday.

A regiment of cavalry will leave Leavenworth to-day for the plains, where they will protect the overland mail route and the telegraph and all the trains and travelers traversing that section of the country. Gen. Dodge's preparations for this work are ample and complete, and but a short time will elapse before the Indian depredations and outrages will be entirely suppressed.

Two hundred and nineteen cases were tried before the military courts of this Department last month, leaving one hundred and sixty to be tried. The total number of cases disposed of since July last is 1,363.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Monday, Feb. 13.

Our Legislature is evidently waiting to learn whether Kentucky and New Jersey intend to ratify the constitutional amendment or not. The special committee to whom was referred yesterday the bill which has previously passed the House and the one intended in the Senate, reported to-day, throwing both overboard, and recommending the passage of a substitute. The substitute passed without a dissenting vote. There are but four Democrats in the Senate: one voted for the bill, one was absent, and two declined to record their votes. The bill was sent to the House, but that body adjourned until Monday without taking action on it. It is understood the House will adhere to its original bill, and then the anti-slavery argument will seesaw between the two bodies. The Legislature is overwhelmingly anti-slavery, and this dilatory action is attributable to the head rather than the heart.

The question of taxing the land granted to railroad companies by Congress and the State was debated at length in the Senate to-day, and a committee was appointed to report a bill on the subject. The general sentiment was in favor of taxing.

The House was chiefly engaged in considering the bill granting swamp lands to the St. Cloud & Superior Railroad, and the bill increasing the salaries of State officers. Neither bill was disposed of.

Recruiting is quite brisk, and about 230 volunteers are being received in this city daily.

A heavy fire occurred in St. Anthony on Friday morning. Eleven buildings (stores and dwellings) were destroyed. Loss $25,000.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, Mich., Monday, Feb. 13.

The Senate passed the resolution relative to the Allegan, Muskegon, and Thunder Bay State Roads. In the House two more contested seats under soldiers votes were referred to the Committee on Elections; and the Committee on Ways and Means reported the war loan bounty fund of $500,000, all of which has been used with the exception of $80,000. The Committee on Federal Relations reported in favor of the Niagara Falls ship canal. The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to pay traveling and term expenses of Circuit Judges. The bill legalizing the action of towns, cities and counties in raising bounties to pay volunteers passed the House. It has yet to pass the Senate.

IMPORTANT REPORTS.

Indications of the Evacuation of Richmond—Branchville, S. C., Probably in Sherman's Possession—Supposed Evacuation of Charleston, Wilmington, etc.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The *Herald's* dispatches from the Army of the James mention renewed rumors of preparations by the rebels for the evacuation of Richmond. Deserters and others who came into the national lines last Friday night, unanimously concurred in the statement that the enemy's artillery on the north side of the James river, in front of the Union works, was being removed. They also said that orders had been issued by Lee for the court-martialing of any of his men caught at the distance of half a mile in the rear of his lines. This would seem to indicate something more than ordinary was in progress among the rebels in the vicinity of Richmond.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: "It is generally credited to-night, in official circles, that Branchville is in Sherman's possession, and that Charleston is being evacuated. It is expected that Richmond and Wilmington will be evacuated also, and that the rebels will make a desperate attempt to concentrate their entire force and endeavor to crush Sherman while he is in the interior. There is no doubt but that the archives are being removed south from Richmond lately, looking to the abandonment at no distant day."

FROM OMAHA.

The Latest from the Indian War on the Plains—The Federal force too small to punish the Savages.

OMAHA, N. T., Feb. 12.—The telegraph is again working to Denver. The Indians, in small bands, are at different points all along the road from Fort Kearney westward. The main body has gone up the North Platte.

Col. Collins, with his command, has had a series of engagements with the Indians between Julesburg and Laramie, which lasted six days.

The Indians are estimated to number 2,000, while our soldiers number about 250—not sufficient to follow and chastise the savages.

From the Shenandoah Valley.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The *Herald's* dispatches from Sheridan's headquarters show that though everything remains comparatively quiet in the Shenandoah Valley, the strictest vigilance is still exercised by the national forces there, and the country is frequently patrolled by scouting and reconnoitering parties. The regular rebel troops are stationed at different points in the upper part of the Valley, but the guerillas are prowling around in some of the counties between the Blue Ridge and the Allegheny Mountains.

Committee of Notifications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Senator Trumbull and Representatives Wilson, of Iowa, and Dawson, of Pennsylvania, comprise the joint committee to wait upon President Lincoln and inform him of his re-election, and also to notify Andrew Johnson of his election to the Vice Presidency.

"Hangman" Foote.

NEW YORK, Monday, Feb. 13.—The New York *Times* says: "Henry S. Foote, late member of the rebel Congress, sailed for Europe on Saturday, in the steamer City of Cork. The report that he had been sent to Fort Warren is without foundation."

Laboratory Destroyed.

ASTORIA, L. I., Feb. 13.—The United States Laboratory located at this place took fire about 10 o'clock this morning, and was entirely consumed. Loss not yet known, but it is very heavy.

Cold Weather at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Feb. 13.—The weather here is very cold. Early this morning the mercury in the thermometer was eleven degrees below, and at nine o'clock at zero.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 13.

On motion of Mr. Richards, the bill in relation to minuits was ordered to a third reading. The bill in relation to swamp lands was reported, with a substitute.

Mr. McConnell, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported the resolution of the House in relation to the publication of the military history of the State. The committee approved of the object, but did not think it could be properly done at this time, and recommended to postpone the matter to a future day.

Mr. Green, of Alexander, called up the House bill to amend the statute on forcible entry and detainer, with amendments, which were adopted. Bill passed; yeas, 19; nays, none.

Mr. Green, of Alexander, called up the resolution against a tax on leaf tobacco. It passed—yeas 18, nays 4.

Mr. Eastman called up the resolution relative to the Calumet feeder-dam. Adopted.

Mr. McConnell moved to reconsider the vote on the bill to pay the Board of War Claims. Carried. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Mack, from the Railroad Committee, reported back the following bills, with amendments: By Conference Committee, to incorporate the Shawneetown Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad; the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Carbon Coal and Railroad Company; the Sangamon Valley Railroad; the Mississippi Railroad; the Rock Island and Alton Railroad; to amend the charter of the Great Eastern Railroad; to amend the law for the consolidation of Railroads. The bills were ordered to a third reading.

A message was received from the House, announcing the passage of over two hundred bills on Saturday evening.

BILLS ON THIRD READING—House bill relative to foreclosure of mortgages—passed, yeas 18, nays none.

Mr. Green, of Alexander—To amend the charter of Vienna—passed.

Mr. Lansing—The Mississippi Railroad—passed.

Mr. Eastman—To amend the general banking law—lost, yeas 5, nays 18.

Mr. Ward called for the special order, being the bill making appropriations not otherwise provided for. Mr. Green, of Alexander, moved to amend section 2, so as to read "and the per diem and mileage of the members of the present General Assembly," and after "Speaker of the Senate," and "the Speaker of the House shall be paid out of the State Treasury in gold coin.

Mr. Adams moved to lay the amendment on the table. Mr. Green, of Alexander, moved a call of the House, the question being on the motion to lay the amendment on the table. Lost, yeas 10, nays 13. Mr. Green, of Alexander, moved the previous question—carried, the question being on the adoption of the amendment. It was carried—yeas 10, nays 7. Yeas—Ockes, Green of Alexander, Green of Marion, Hunter, Lindsay, McConnell, Peters, Reilly, Richards, Scofield, Vandeveer, Wescott, Worcester—12. Nays—Adams, Allen, Bushnell, Eastman, Lansing, Mack, Metcalf, Strain, Ward, Webster—10. The bill was ordered to a third reading, yeas 16, nays 7. The bill passed, yeas 18, nays 8.

Mr. McConnell called up the bill to authorize the payment of the amount against the war fund board. Passed, yeas 15, nays 5.

A spirited debate ensued between Messrs. Brown and Joslyn relative to the bill entitled an act to extend the powers of the Northwestern Railroad, to which an amendment was offered by Mr. Brown, declaring that such bill should not be considered as legalizing the consolidation of said Company with the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad. The amendment was laid on the table, and the bill, which is a Senate bill ordered to a third reading.

A communication from the Illinois Members of Congress was read in answer to a resolution of the General Assembly asking the Secretary of War to give Illinois credit for one-hundred-days' men, which answer, though not positive, is very nearly so, and adverse to the spirit of the resolution. The Governor, at the request of the members from Pike, returned the bill, which passed both houses without his signature. The bill was to enable Pike county to raise money for war purposes. The bill was laid on the table.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Feb. 13.—The Governor has approved the Chicago Union Stock Yard bill.

A full regiment has been organized here. Six of the companies are from St. Clair county.

I understand the bill relative to the Cook County Clerk will not be passed.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Feb. 13.—A bill has passed the House, creating a new batch of County officers for Cook county, to be paid out of the County Treasury, entitled "Revenue Board."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—Mr. Platt, of Jo Daviess county reported resolutions in the House arguing injustice in the distribution of quotas, and urging the Governor to request the "powers that be" to postpone the draft until the quotas are properly assigned. Speeches in support of resolutions were made by Messrs. Platt, Springer and Isham, and they passed unanimously.

Mr. Childs introduced a bill to equalize the assessments of personal property.

Mr. Draper introduced a bill for the relief of volunteers in the United States service. Read twice and referred.

The Committee on the State Penitentiary presented a minority report of the Committee, declaring [illegible] unauthorized to act as Warden, and calling upon the General Assembly to declare the lease forfeited, and provide for the appointment of a Warden, etc.

Mr. Wash. Akers, of the Penitentiary, is here receiving calls from friends in his well-stocked legislative grocery.

Mr. Childs, from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill to reduce all acts relative to printing and binding into one act, and to amend the same. It was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Middleworth—A bill enabling Shelby county to levy a tax for volunteer purposes.

Mr. Dolton reported back the bill incorporating the Lake Michigan and Chicago Canal Company. Mr. Hopkins protested against the authority of Mr. Dolton to report the bill. The House had referred it to the Committee, and the Committee had not acted upon it. He moved to recommit it to the Committee on Canals and Canal Lands. Mr. Dolton moved to lay Mr. Hopkins' motion on the table. Lost. Mr. Hopkins' motion was carried, and the bill was recommitted.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1865.

The money market to-day was inactive and quiet. The dull state of trade in general and the disinclination of merchants to operate, render the demand for money unusually light; and with a fair supply in the hands of bankers, we report the market easier. At the same time the discount houses are acting cautiously, and produce paper is not taken freely except to good customers and with large margins. There is no change in the rate of discount which is steady at 10 per cent, per annum; but the street brokers are charging 2@3 per cent. per month.

The declining tendency in gold has a depressing effect on trade. Although the markets at the East have rallied slightly during the past few days, there has been little or no response here. Both grain and provision merchants are doing very little.

The supply of Eastern exchange is still very light, compared with the demand, which is unusually brisk, and the market is very firm at par buying, and ⅛ premium selling. The bankers generally have to forward "greenbacks" to New York every day to meet their drafts.

Gold to-day opened in New York at 206, declined to 205¼, advanced again to 207¼, and closed at 206¾. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, gold-broker:

10:00	206	12:30	207¼
11:00	205¾	1:00	206
11:00	205¼	2:00	206¼
11:30	205¼	3:00	205¾
12:00	206¼	4:00	206¾

Here the market opened at 205, and remained all day steady at that quotation. On the Stock Exchange the business done was light at 205@206.

Government Bonds were firm, with a fair demand. Five-twenty bonds were firm at 108¾ buying and 110 selling. Ten-forties were steady at 102 buying, and 103¾@103 selling.

Cook county scrip was in fair demand and firm at 85@86¼. The offerings were comparatively light.

Owing to a death in the family of J. C. Hilton, Esq., President of the Stock Exchange, only one session was held to-day.

—The Oil fever is working its way West. There are probably about a dozen companies now represented here, and their agents are hard at work advertising and "talking" up their stocks. Last week a delegation from this city visited "Oil Creek," and a project is on foot to purchase a piece of land, with eight or ten flowing wells on it at a most fabulous price. We understand the price named for a sixteenth interest in 2¼ acres is $160,000! Only think of it—*one million dollars per acre!*

—"The First National Bank of Champaign," in this State, is fully organized, and the certificate of organization required by law has been executed and forwarded to Washington. J. S. Wright, J. H. Thomas, B. F. Harris, D. Bailey, W. C. Barrett, S. H. Busey, and J. O. Clark have been chosen Directors, and subsequently J. H. Thomas was elected President and J. S. Wright Cashier. The bank will commence business with a capital of $55,000.

—The Boston imports, for the week ending Feb. 3, were $211,087, against $303,020 for the corresponding week in 1864. The exports, including specie, were $658,400, against $283,278 for the corresponding week in 1864.

—The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 5 ₩ cent upon the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 25th inst.

—Mr. Morrill's proposed amendment to the Bank tax, to be called up when in order, is: That after July next, in lieu of the present rates of duty on Bank circulation, there shall be collected a duty of one-quarter of one per cent each month upon the average amount of circulation issued by banks, and after January 1, 1866, a duty of one-half of one per cent each month upon the average amount of such circulation; and whenever the outstanding circulation shall be reduced to not exceeding five per cent of the capital, it shall be free from taxation. And whenever any State bank has been converted into a National Bank, and has assumed the liabilities of such State bank, including the redemption of its bills, such National Bank shall be made to make the required return and payment on the circulation outstanding so long as it shall exceed five per cent of the capital before such conversion.

—The Chamber of Commerce of New York concurs in the following recommendations of the Boards of Trade of Boston and Philadelphia, on an equitable adjustment of the expense of stamping railroad freight, shippers' and other receipts: 1st. That receipts for freight money be stamped at the expense of the party to whom the payment is made. 2d. That receipts given at railroad stations, on the delivery of freight and transportation, be stamped by the railroad company. 3d. That through receipts given by transportation companies or lines be stamped at the expense of the shipper. 4th. That receipts given by consignees to railroad companies, on the arrival of merchandise, be stamped by the consignees. 5th. That receipts given at the ship's side, usually called mate's receipts, be stamped at the expense of the ship. 6th. That bills of lading be stamped at the expense of the shipper.

—The Bank Comptroller of the State of Wisconsin has issued a report of the banks that have wound up. The following is a list of banks, where notes are redeemed by the Comptroller, with the rate of redemption in Treasury Notes:

	Circulation Outstanding.	R.d'd at
Arctic Bank	$1,150	68.5
Bank of Horicon	334	60.
Bank of North America	446	95.5
City Bank of Beaver Dam	1,365	80.5
Citizens' Bank	281	72.
Chippewa Bank	1,005	71.5
Katanyan Bank	1,434	79.
Laborers' Bank	145	87.
Lake Shore Bank	331	77.
Manitowoc County Bank	603	93.
North-Western Bank	459	66.5
State Stock Bank	2,032	95.
St. [illegible] River Bank	900	75.5
Waupacca County Bank	636	82.
Wood County Bank	996	77.
Total	$13,721	

—The demand for gold-bearing United States stocks for Europe is now active. Large orders for 10-40's have been filled in New York during the past few days.

—Money in New York is abundant, and the market is easy at 5@6 per cent on call, on prime collaterals, and 7 per cent upon the usual security offered by brokers. Commercial paper is discounted at 8@10 per cent.

—Earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co. for the month of January:

1865	$535,673.16
1864	279,978.50
Increase	$255,694.66

—The stock of cotton now held in New York is estimated at 85,000 bales. It is expected that the receipts at New York within the next sixty days will reach upwards of 100,000 bales. This prospective supply of cotton bills, government bonds, and produce, with our light imports of merchandise threaten to cut off entirely the foreign demand for gold. Even now the demand is chiefly confined to the requirements of speculators.

—Mr. Morrill's proposition for a tax on sales provides that after next April there shall be levied on all sales of produce and merchandise and other articles, including all personal property, (but not including bullion or coin, nor securities, evidences of debt, nor sales at auction) one-half of one per centum, where the amount of sales exceed fifty dollars in any one month; the amount of sales to be returned by the vendor monthly, in the manner and at the time provided by law for the returns of manufacturers; and all the provisions of the existing internal revenue act relating to the assessment, collecting and enforcement of the law pertaining to manufacturers shall be applied to sales of produce and merchandise; this amended section to remain in force for one year, during which no person who shall be required to pay the tax enforced by this section shall be required to pay an additional license, tax or duty where the rate is graduated under existing law by the amount of sales or receipts.

—Foreign Exchange in New York is very dull. The supply of bills is largely in excess of the demand, and sales for this packet were light. First-class bankers' sixty-day sterling bills were sold today at 108¾ to 109, and on Paris at 5.17¼ to 5.18¾. Importers are trying to sell their own bills on Europe, and there are also bills on the market representing purchases of government bonds, stocks and cotton, and these have created an excess which indisposes bankers to buy at present quotations in advance of their wants.

—The total number of Petroleum Companies thus far organized in this country is 384, with an aggregate (nominal) capital of $250,745,000.

—PETROLEUM STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA—Feb. 10.—The market has become duller. Curtin, 14 to 15; Caldwell, 5¾ to 6; Densmore, 6 to 6¾; Dalzell, 6¾ to 6¾; Egbert, 50 to 51; Maple Shade, 24 to 25; St. Nicholas, 4; Schuylkill and Oil Creek, 1 bid.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1865.

The attendance at the morning session of the Board was good, but business was dull. Gold was sold at 205¼@206, the demand having been chiefly by short-sellers. Cook County scrip was firm at 85@86¼.

SALES AT THE MORNING BOARD.

[illegible]

On account of a death in the family of the President, J. C. Hilton, Esq., neither the afternoon nor evening Board was held.

In the evening an irregular meeting of brokers and others was held at the Stock Exchange and upwards of $100,000 of gold changed hands at 207@207¼. Dispatches from New York were received, reporting gold at Gallagher's opening at 207¼, advancing to 208¼@208¾, and closing after call at 207¼@207¾. This advance, it was reported, was based on the appointment of Gov. Morgan, of New York, to the office of Secretary of the Treasury.

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, Feb. 13th, 1865, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, 34 Clark street:

[illegible]

Market—1st Board steady. 2d Board firm.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

U. S. Fiscal Agent, and agent of Jay Cooke for receiving subscriptions to the popular 7-30 Treasury Notes. These notes are free from taxation, both State and municipal, are the only Government Securities now open to subscription, and at the present price of 5-20s and other U. S. bonds pay the highest rate of interest to the investor.

ALL the Per Cent Legal Tender Notes, with accrued interest, will be received on subscriptions, and a commission of ¾ per cent. allowed to dealers. Notes of all denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

J. A. ELLIS, President.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1865.

The following summary shows the movement in Flour, Grain, Provisions, etc., during the past forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS DURING PAST 48 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	2,166	1,451
Wheat	14,640	....
Corn	21,985	....
Oats	35,074	....
Rye	350	....
Barley	4,000	....
Grass Seed	80,048	7,800
Broom Corn	2,974	....
Cured Meats	83,340	60,990
Pork, brls	64	67
Lard	19,130	40,105
Tallow	7,236	....
Butter	16,980	33,881
Dressed Hogs	1,427	124
Live Hogs	235	1,147
Cattle	732	585
Hides	68,905	46,179
Highwines	120	116
Wool	6,910	3,070
Lumber	79,000	283,000
Shingles	445,000	250,000
Lath	....	152,000
Salt, brls	....	153

The following table shows the movement in Flour and Grain during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 11th:

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN DURING THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 11.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Barley bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I. C. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other roads	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	7417	78481	42745	178067	6153	15400
Cor. wk. 1864	14467	117111	68183	97067	5044	5742

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN DURING THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 11.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Barley bu.
By Railroad	1921	....	64749	126762	1798	4191
Total	1921	....	64749	126762	1798	4191

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, and the general markets were quiet. The markets in New York were firmer, but the speculative demand here was very light, and there was no improvement in prices.

In Provisions there was a firmer feeling among holders, with light offerings, but the demand is very limited and we have to quote a dull market. Mess Pork was neglected, and we quote it nominal at $34.00. Prime Mess Pork was in limited request at $30.50@30.75, but sellers were firm at $31.00. Choice brands are now very scarce, and a lot of 500 bbls were sold to-day, to meet a contract, at $33.30. This, however, is no criterion of the market, as good brands were offered at $31.00@31.50. Sweet Pickled Hams were sold at 16c, but city brands are held firm at 16¾@16½c. English Middles are scarce and firm, with sales of 50 bxs Cumberlands at 17¼c. Bacon Shoulders are in limited request, and we note sales of 10,000 lbs at 18c packed. Lard was dull and a shade easier, with sales of 200 tcs prime steam Leaf at 21@21½c.

Dressed Hogs were in good demand by packers, and we note a steady and firm market, with sales at 13¾@14, chiefly at that price dividing on 200 lbs.

Highwines were in rather better request and firmer, with sales at 300 brls at $2.16—the market closing very quiet.

The demand for Wheat was light and the market ruled dull and somewhat easier previous to the receipt of the first dispatch, but subsequently improved a little and closed firm at an advance of ½c on the closing prices of Saturday. About 77,000 bu. changed hands at $1.45@1.45½ for No. 1 Spring and $1.37 for No. 2 Spring—closing firm at $1.45¾ for No. 1 in store.

There was but little business transacted in Flour, and the market may be quoted nominally unchanged. The only transaction reported was 200 brls choice Spring extra at $7.90.

Corn was less active, and we note a depreciation of 1@1½c, with sales of 22,000 bu at 80@82¼c for rejected, and 88@89c for No. 1 in store.

The demand for Oats was less active, and we note a decline of ½@¾c since Saturday. About 92,000 bu changed hands at 61@62c for No. 1, and 60c for No. 2 in store—closing dull at 61½c for No. 1.

Rye was dull with light sales at $1.01 for No. 1 in store.

The market for Barley was dull and 2@3 lower, with sales of New No. 2 in South Side houses at $1.35@1.38. There is no shipping demand of moment, and the inquiry is directed to prime samples for home use.

The grocery market is quiet but firm. We make no changes in our quotations.

There was a good demand for Timothy seed, with liberal sales at $4.65@4.90. Flax seed scarce and firm with sales at $2.85@3.00. Clover seed steady at $19.50@18.00.

Fish are firm, with a good demand and an upward tendency. Dried Apples are very quiet; the demand is limited and prices unchanged. Hides are very dull, with a downward tendency. Leather is quiet, with no change in price. Tobacco is firm but quiet at unchanged quotations.

Cattle are very dull to-day, and the market is weak, with a downward tendency. The sales were made at from $4.00 to $8.75 for cows and light steers to extra.

Hogs are quiet, but in good demand for smooth, heavy lots. Previous prices were fully sustained. The sales were made at from $10.90 to 12.25 for common to heavy.

LATER.

The decline in gold in the afternoon threw a "cold chill" over the produce markets generally, and no business of note was transacted in either grain, provisions or highwines. We heard of no transactions, and consequently are unable to give quotations.

New York Cotton Market—Feb. 9.

The demand continues good, and prices are well supported, closing firm at 89c for Middlings; sales and re sales of about 1,200 bales. The recent decline in Cotton was relatively much greater than that of gold, and with a very poorly supplied market, the present revived demand very naturally gives prices an upward tendency, as the Cotton coming in is in Savannah. It is said, will not be put on the market until it arrives. While prices were declining, large sales were made "short," and contracts now maturing account, in part, for the present inquiry, while many, confident of higher rates, are buying on speculation, though the most sanguine do not place the point to which prices will react at more than $1 per lb. When the Savannah Cotton does come upon the market lower rates may again be looked for. We have been informed upon good authority that something like 15,000 bales have recently been found in Savannah secreted in vaults, cellars, &c., which must add to the amount previously reported. An auction sale of 850 bales Mobile Cotton took place to-day, drawing a good attendance, and everything passed off satisfactorily. The offerings were classed very fairly, and some of the grades were really better than that for which they were sold. About one-half the lot was taken by one house in this city. The auctioneers were Messrs. Burdett, Jones & Co. The following are the lots as disposed of: Good Middling, 44 bales at 90c; Middling, 170 bales at 88@89c; Fair Middling, 241 bales at 86@87c; Good Ordinary, 245 bales at 79c; and Ordinary, 180 bales at 75c.

Dry Goods in Philadelphia—Feb. 10.

The Dry Goods trade was moderately active this week; there are some Western buyers looking round, and the jobbers have commenced sorting up their stocks preparatory to a more full opening of the spring business, but there is not so much doing as usual at this season, owing to the disposition of purchasers to hold off for lower prices, with a view to their wants. Prices are unchanged, and the market is dull and irregular for Cotton Goods, though with a little more firmness to note at the close, owing to the advanced prices realized for cotton; all the leading styles of Brown and Bleached Goods are well held and Prints steady; the same may be said of Woolens, which are moving off as wanted at steady rates for all seasonable goods. The auction sale to-day was well attended, but the prices realized were irregular and rather lower than last week.

Large Sale of Mobile Cotton—Supplies for Rebel Prisoners.

Eight hundred and thirty bales of cotton, comprising the cargo which came to this port recently from Mobile, by permission of our Government, for the benefit of rebel prisoners, were sold in New York on Saturday by Burdett, Jones & Co., at prices ranging from 75c to 90c.

The following are the rates:

44 bales good middling at 90c; 115 bales middling at 89c; 113 bales low middling at 87c; 162 bales low middling at 86c; [illegible] bales low middling at 85c; 245 bales good ordinary at 79c; 180 bales ordinary at 75c.

Nearly all the cotton was taken by New York houses. The amount of money realized was about $180,000.

Seeds in Philadelphia—Feb. 10.

There is a fair demand for Cloverseed, with further sales of 600 bu at $16@15.50 ₩ bu, as in quality. No change in Timothy or Flaxseed, and but little doing.

PORK PACKING IN QUINCY, ILL.—According to the Whig, the packing for the season of 1864-5 aggregates 18,969 head against 76,189 in 1863-4.

Army Awards at St. Louis.

Col. T. J. Haines, Chief Commissary of this Department, made the following awards of contracts to-day:

Henry Ames & Co., 150,000 lbs sugar-cured hams, at 19c per lb.

John J. Roe & Co., 50,000 lbs sugar-cured hams at 19c, and 50,000 lbs do at 20¾c per lb.

Connable & Smyth, 50,000 lbs sugar-cured hams at 21c, and 50,000 lbs do at 20¾c per lb.

Belcher's Sugar Refining Co., 50,000 lbs brown sugar at 21½c per lb.

[illegible] Bunby, 3,000 bu salt at 79c per bu.

These prices are low for sugar-cured hams, and indicate a considerable decline since Col. Haines made his last proposals. We believe the last bids were at 23c. The sample of sugar which obtained the award was a very good one, and the price is below the present quotations.

According to the terms of the proposals, the hams are to be delivered in casks, tierces or boxes, 250 lbs to the package; the sugar in bris. full head lined, and the salt in bris thoroughly cooped and full head lined.

Army Awards at Baltimore.

Captain J. H. Gilman, Commissary for the Department, has awarded [illegible]

Lumber Trade of Toledo.

During the season of navigation 53,798,299 feet of lumber, 14,290,000 pcs of lath, and 18,148,000 shingles were received by lake at Toledo; the receipts of [illegible] the year, from all sources [illegible] feet to Oswego; 253,000 feet to Boston; 129,000 feet to New York via the St. Lawrence; 110,000 feet to Sandusky, and 17,000 feet to Kingston, C. W.

Dry Goods in New York—Feb. 9.

Dry goods are dull and buyers are cautious, which holders meet with great resistance. At the public sale to-day 36-inch black Italian cloths sold heavy at [illegible]; 32-inch buff Italians, 35c; fast padding [illegible]; 28-inch all silk black satin de chine, 47½c; [illegible] blue mull cloth, $1.32½; 6-4 fancy cassimeres at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Haggerty & Co. had an extensive sale of German hosiery and gloves. The sale comprised 18,000 dozen. Samples only were sold, at prices much below the ruling rates, say 15 to 25 per cent.

Large Sale of Furs.

The Hudson's Bay Company sold, at their house in Fenchurch street, London, on the 18th ult., 89,823 beaver skins, 201,575 musquash, and 3,299 American rabbits. The prices realized were about ten per cent above those obtained at the corresponding sale last year. It forms a striking contrast to this somewhat primitive trade to learn that the company has already shipped the telegraphic wire and other materials of the contemplated line across the continent to British Columbia.

Detroit Market—Feb. 10.

GRAIN—Wheat—The market is somewhat unsettled, and in the absence of sales it is difficult to give strictly reliable quotations. There is a wide range, owing to the difference in views of different parties. We quote: No 1 white $2.00@2.05; No 2 do $1.90; No 1 red $1.85@1.90; No 2 do $1.75@1.77. Corn—Demand good at advanced rates. Most holders ask $1.10 on track and $1.12 bagged, but there have been occasional sales since the advance at slightly lower rates. Oats—Held at 80c on track, and 83c bagged. On the street the demand is good at 75c. Barley—Without important change. There are buyers at $2.25@2.40 ₩ 100 lbs, by the wagon load, for medium to good, and choice brings $2.45@2.50. Rye—Nothing doing. A good article would bring $1.40.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, February 13.

CATTLE—Receipts by the Board of Trade report to-day, 432; shipments, 285. The market to-day has been extremely dull. Eastern shippers are entirely out of the market, owing to the blockade of the roads East, and there are but few Government contractors in the market, and they buy sparingly. Owing to the scarcity of good cattle which existed here a couple of weeks since, and the consequent good inquiry and ready sale, has brought forward a large number of really good cattle.

If it was possible to ship cattle freely East, the demand for the New York market, with the supply needed by the Government, would render the supply none too large.

But as it is, a large number of cattle are left over unsold, and the market is weak and declining.

The demand for common Cattle is very light, except for Stock Steers, which are in good demand.

The sales yesterday and to-day foot up some 750 head at the several yards, at from $4.00 to $6.00 for Cows and Stock Steers, $6.00 to $7.00 for medium, $7.00 to $8.00 for fair Steers, and $8.00 to $8.75 for prime Steers.

The following are the principal sales yesterday and to-day:

SALES OF BEEF CATTLE.

George Adams sold Phillips 27 head good Iowa Steers, averaging 1,200 lbs, at $8.00; Wall 21 head poor Steers and Cows, averaging 785 lbs, at $4.00, and 8 coarse Steers, averaging 1,188 lbs, at $5.00; Morris & Co. 24 head prime Wisconsin Oxen, averaging 1,477 lbs at $8.75, and 16 head good Steers, averaging 1,047 lbs, at $6.00; Hough 58 head prime Illinois Steers at $8.40; O'Brien 12 head coarse Cattle, averaging 851 lbs, at $5.62½, and Fawcett 173 head good Steers, averaging 1,163 lbs, on private terms.

Wallwork & Mallory sold Reed 29 head good Steers, averaging 1,065 lbs, at $7.50; Davis 18 Stock Steers, averaging 985 lbs, at $6.00, and Lepold 13 Cows, averaging 904 lbs, at $4.62½.

Bentley & Nudd sold Morris & Co. 33 head prime Illinois steers averaging 1,312 lbs at $8.75.

Oliver sold Morris & Co., 18 head good straight steers averaging 1,209 lbs at $8.00.

Grinley & Co., sold Mallory & Enright 60 head stock steers averaging 985 lbs at $5.65.

Enright sold Jacobs 15 head stock steers averaging 1,150 lbs at $6.37½.

Strader sold Morris & Co., 65 head good prime steers averaging 1,170 lbs at $8.25.

HOGS—Receipts by the Board of Trade report today, 235; shipments, 1,147. The market was rather quiet to-day, but good smooth heavy hogs are in good demand, and prices are fully sustained.

The sales to-day foot up some 800 head at $10.90@12.25 for medium to heavy.

The following are the sales yesterday and to-day:

HOG SALES.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Keedick	Tilden	117	248	$11.25
McElhany	do	43	246	11.50
Cooper	Reed	142	250	11.25
Ormsley	Phillips	68	210	10.90
Sherman	do	122	234	11.00

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Opening Day.

[Reported by Telegraph Exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Monday Eve., Feb. 13.

BEEF CATTLE—There are on sale to-day at Allerton's yards, 1,036 head of Beef Cattle, more than of which are State stock. In point of quality there are not really 500 good head in the lot. There are many working oxen, and a few extra beeves. The weather is clear. Last night was the coldest of the season, and yesterday there was considerable drifting snow. Trade is slow. The butchers hesitate—considering prices too high, and the cattle on sale are not all sold. The supply is the shortest but one in ten years. First class cattle are scarce. Extras are few. Sixteen carloads expected to-morrow. The following are the prices to-day compared with those current this day last year:

	To-day.	Last Year.
First Quality	[illegible]	14@15
Second Quality	[illegible]	11½@13
Third Quality	[illegible]	10@11
Extra Grades	[illegible]	16@16½

SHEEP—The supply of sheep is short and prices are fully 2c higher, with sales at 13@16c per lb live weight. Trade is slow.

HOGS—The supply of Hogs is also short. Seven car loads changed hands at 24½c. The demand is not lively.

SOLON ROBINSON.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1865.

FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We continue to quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.	Dressed Hogs.
To New York, all rail	$1.60	$3.20	$1.60
To Boston, all rail	1.65	3.30	1.65
To Buffalo, all rail	1.05	2.10	1.05
To Philadelphia, all rail	1.45	2.90	1.45
To Baltimore, all rail	1.39	3.10	1.39

FLOUR—Received 2,166 brls; Shipped 1,451 brls. Market dull. Sales were: 200 brls "Adams" X X X [illegible] spring extra at $7.90.

WHEAT—Received 14,640 bu; shipped none. Market dull but a trifle higher than on Saturday. Sales were: SPRING WHEAT IN STORE—1,000 bu No 1 spring at $1.45¾; 16,000 bu do at $1.45; 4,000 bu do at $1.45¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.45½; 1,800 bu No 2 Spring at $1.37—closing firm at $1.45½ for No 1 Spring.

CORN—Received 21,985 bu; shipped none. Market quiet and 1@1½c lower. Sales were: 1,000 bu No 1 Corn in store at 89c; 5,000 bu do at 88c; 5,000 bu rejected at 82¼c; 15,000 bu do at 82c; 2,000 bu do at 81½c; 1,000 bu do at 80c.

OATS—Received 35,074 bu; shipped none. Market less active, and ½@¾c lower. Sales were: 6,000 bu No 1 Oats at 62c; strictly fresh; 25,000 bu do at 61½c; 56,000 bu do at 61c; 5,000 bu do at 61½c; 2,100 bu No 2 at 60c—closing dull at 61½c.

RYE—Received 350 bu; shipped, none. Market quiet. Sales were: 400 bu No 1 Rye in store at $1.01.

BARLEY—Received 4,000 bu; shipped, none. Market dull and lower. Sales were: 400 bu new No 2 South Side at $1.38; 400 bu do do at $1.35; 600 bags prime by sample at $1.50.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $4.34@4.36.

BEANS—Market quiet. Sales were: 60 bu at $1.80; 75 bu at $1.75; 75 bu at $1.80.

BROOM CORN—Quiet and firm at $200.00@240.00 per ton.

BUTTER—Received 16,980 lbs; shipped, 33,881 lbs. The market continues very dull, with a downward tendency. Large stocks have been held here and East for a rise, and with a very light demand prices must come down. We quote:

Choice Dairy	35 @41 c
Extra Roll	38 @35 c
Prime Firkin	30 @33 c
Common do	20 @23 c

BAGGING—The market is steady at unchanged prices. We quote:

Monitor, 2 bu, seamless, ₩ 100	$100.00
Chicago, A, 2 bu, seamless, ₩ 100	98.00
Waverly, A, 2 bu, seamless, ₩ 100	100.00
Manchester Linen, ₩ 100	92.00
Hampden, A, 2 bu, seamless, ₩ 100	93.00
Western Prairie, 2 bu, sewed linen, ₩ 100	75.00
Longwood, A, 2 bu, sewed linen, ₩ 100	75.00
Corn Exchange, A, sewed linen, ₩ 100	73.00
Garden City, A, sewed linen, ₩ 100	70.00
Excelsior, A, sewed linen, ₩ 100	70.00
Burlaps, 4 bu, ₩ 100	34.00@35.00
Gunny Bags, 4 bu, ₩ 100	60.00
Gunny Bags, 2 bu, ₩ 100	45.00
Paper Flour Sacks, ½ brl, ₩ 100	10.00
Paper Flour Sacks, ¼ brl, ₩ 100	7.00
Cotton Flour Sacks half brl	[illegible]
quarter brl	[illegible]

COAL—The demand is light and the market quiet. Prices are unchanged. We quote:

Erie—Brookfield	16.00
do Ormsby	16.00
CLEVELAND—Briar Hill	15.00
do Mineral Ridge	15.00
do Willow Bank	15.00
do Tunnel	15.00
Blossburg	18.00
Lump Lehigh	22.00
Lackawanna, prepared	18.00
Scranton	18.00
Pittston	18.00
Illinois	10.00@11.00
Third vein Peru	11.00@12.00

CHEESE—The market is quiet, with no change in quotations. We quote:

Hamburg	24@25c
Western Reserve	23@24c
Western States	22@23c

COFFEE—Is quiet but firm. We quote:

Cape, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Java, O. G., in mats	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, good to prime	[illegible]

FURS—There was quite an extensive sale of Furs at the fur and hide house of H. C. Tillinghast, a day or two since. The furs were from Canada and consisted of [illegible] Minks, 1,150 Coons, 163 Muskrats, 44 Grey Foxes, 5 Wild Cats, 12 Otter, and 1 Black Bear. The Minks were not extra, the others were good furs. They were sold on sealed bids and the competition was quite lively, some twelve dealers putting in bids. The one, by J. S. Coppell, was for $2,800, making the very wide difference of $662.62. There was also sold a large lot of Deerskins at 50c ₩ lb. The furs were bought for the New York market. The Coons will be shipped to Russia, the others manufactured in this country.

FRUITS—There is no change in Green Fruits. Dried Apples are quiet and transactions limited. There is no change in quotations. Other Dried Fruits are quiet but firm. We quote:

[illegible]

HIDES—Received [illegible]. Market [illegible]. We quote:

[illegible]

LEATHER—The market is very quiet [illegible] no change in prices. There is a demand [illegible] among buyers to hold off for a decline, and [illegible] tions are limited. We quote:

[illegible]

LUMBER—[illegible]. We quote:

[illegible]

OILS—The market is steady but [illegible] change in prices. We quote:

[illegible]

CARBON OILS—The market is [illegible] light demand. There is an increased [illegible] Eastern markets, with an upward tendency [illegible] has not yet been felt here. We decline [illegible] per gal. We quote: [illegible]

POTATOES—There is a light demand [illegible] market is steady at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Market dull, but [illegible] feeling among holders, and the [illegible] light.

Mess Pork—There is very little [illegible] market was quiet and nominal at $34.00.

Prime Mess Pork—The demand [illegible] and the market quiet, but sellers are [illegible]. Choice brands are scarce. Sales were [illegible] packed Prime Mess Pork at $30.75 [illegible] February, at $31.25 [illegible] choice and favorite brands) at $33.30 [illegible] meet a contract for that particular brand [illegible] at $31.00, and buyers at [illegible].

Sweet Pickled Hams—Firm. Sales [illegible] country sweet pickled Hams at 16c.

English Meats—Scarce and firm. Sales [illegible] 50 bxs Cumberland Middles at 17¼c.

Bacon—10,000 lbs Bacon Shoulders at 18c packed.

Lard—Market dull and shade easier. Sales [illegible] 100 tcs prime Steam Leaf Lard at 21½c [illegible].

SUGARS—Market quiet but firm at [illegible]. We quote: [illegible]

SYRUPS—Are steady and unchanged. [illegible]

SEEDS—Received [illegible]. TIMOTHY SEED—Market [illegible] good demand. Sales were: [illegible] bags at $4.75 [illegible] at $4.65 [illegible]. CLOVER—Steady. Sales were: [illegible]. FLAX SEED—Scarce [illegible].

SALT—Shipped, 153 brls. Market [illegible]. We quote: [illegible]

TALLOW—Received 7,236 lbs. Market [illegible] nominal at 14½@15c for City and [illegible].

TEAS—Are without change. We quote [illegible]

TOBACCO—The market is quiet [illegible] settled state of the general market, and [illegible] in gold, but prices are unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

WOOL—Received 6,910 lbs; shipped [illegible]. There is a large amount of Wool blocked [illegible] railroads between here and New York, and [illegible] consequently are out of the market [illegible]. We quote nominally at [illegible] for Medium with little demand.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of [illegible] cent., including gold interest from Nov., which [illegible] the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is paid semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents " " " $100 "
Ten " " " " $500 "
20 " " " " $1000 "
$1 " " " " $5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

Now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

SCHENK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—[illegible]

BRITISH CONSULATE.—[illegible]

NOTICE.—Harriet Lincoln, [illegible] of Ira Lincoln, will learn something very much to her advantage, by addressing the undersigned [illegible]

JOHN W. HAYES, Attorney, [illegible]

GEO. [illegible] COMMISSION [illegible]

GREGG [illegible] Commission [illegible]

HEMAN [illegible] & CO., COMMISSION [illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP [illegible]

OIL [illegible]

OIL LANDS [illegible]

For the [illegible]

HO! FOR [illegible] OF IDAHO. MONTANA [illegible] Transportation [illegible]

PROPOSALS [illegible]

Special Notices.

The Horrors of Indigestion.

Rich! Rich! Rich!

Dr. Jaeger.

Doctor Thomson

Upham's

Commission Merchants.

Legal Notices.

Stomach Bitters.

Greenbacks are Good

BUT

Roback's are Better.

BOBACK'S BITTERS.

BOBACK'S BITTERS.

BOBACK'S BITTERS.

BOBACK'S BITTERS.

Copartnerships.

Petroleum.

OIL STOCKS.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS

BRITISH CONSULATE.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.

Banking and Exchange.

MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION.

250,000

WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &C.,

WORTH OVER

ONE MILLION DOLLARS!

All to be sold for One Dollar each!!

WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE.

Not to be paid for until you Know What you are to Receive.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES.

ALL TO BE SOLD FOR $1.00 EACH.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,
211 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Ship Chandler and Sail Maker

and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope,

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS,

Twines, Bell and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Pumps, Oils, Paints, &c.

Old Canvas and Rope Taken in Exchange.

Sewing Machines for Stores.

FLAGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. 3m|4-25|1-2-7-14-21

AT A MEETING OF THE

Third Ward Draft Association

IT WAS

Resolved, That an Agreement of Ten Dollars be made upon each member of the Association, and

Resolved, That members of the Association who fail to pay such assessment on or before the 15th of February shall only be entitled to a proportionate benefit of the association fund, as compared with those who do pay the assessment on, and it was also

Resolved, That old and new members stand on the same footing.

The Secretary may be found at the In-Freight Depot of the C. and R. I. R. R. Company of Canal and Twenty-first streets, from 1 A. M. to 2 P. M. 2d5-6d6-11d6

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have this day declared a final Dividend of

FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE

IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN,

Payable February 15th, 1865, to stockholders of record February 1st, 1865. Transfer books will be closed from January 25th to February 1st, 1865.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HENRY M. LAWTON, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, January 19, 1865. 1m|4-25

TO GAS COMPANIES.—The undersigned, from Founders, Machinists, Boiler Makers, &c., the premises and building complete of the late Gas Works of Lockport, Illinois, with or without the Gas Machinery or single Gasometer or single Gasometer Tank, Purifiers, Condensers, Iron Gas Holders and Retorts, &c. Persons, Iron Gas Holders and Retorts, &c. Persons, Iron Gas Holders and Retorts, &c. Persons

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1865.

THE CITY.

FIRE.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the hardware store of Albert Kershaw, No. 151 Wells street. The loss was about $400, which is fully covered by insurance.

GOUGH.—The first of the two lectures by J. B. Gough will be given in Bryan Hall to-night, and for "Fast and Feasts," Albert Fearon hundred tickets for seats on the platform, and other parts of the hall will be sold at the door.

RUN OVER.—A lady was run over on the corner of Clark and Lake streets yesterday afternoon by an express wagon. The horses set his foot on her breast. The shock and extent of injuries were not ascertained.

CONGREGATIONALISTS AND THE FAIR.—The Congregational gentlemen and ladies of the city will meet at the Sanitary Rooms, Madison street, (entrance through the office) at 2 o'clock p. m., today (Tuesday) to consult upon having a Congregational department in the Sanitary Fair.

A NEW COMPANY AT WOODSTOCK.—Mr. H. F. Waterbury, of Woodstock, is authorized to recruit a company of Infantry in McHenry county. This is a good chance, as the men get $100 cash down, as soon as mustered in. Mr. Waterbury's headquarters will be at Woodstock.

LARCENY.—John Goltsie and Addison Baker were brought before Justice Miller yesterday, charged with the larceny of an overcoat. At the request of the prisoners the case was continued until to-day, and both were required in the sum of $500 each.

LAKE TUNNEL.—The lake tunnel has now reached a length of 1,750 feet or nearly one fifth of a mile. It is believed that with the present force of men at work the contractors will complete it, which will allow the sinking of the lake shaft, that the work can be completed by the first of May.

EXTRA HOUSE LOTTERY.—The drawing of the great Missouri Lottery, with the Patten House as principal prize, will take place at St. Joseph, Mo., on April 20th, commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning. Tickets are believed to be scarce, as the tickets yet remain unsold in the hands of H. M. Higgins, No. 117 Randolph street.

DIED.—Joseph Shotsek died on Sunday last at the residence of his brother, on Wentworth avenue. He had just been discharged from the 58th regiment of New York Volunteers. The inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict given in accordance with the above facts. It is to be hoped the deceased came to his death by deliberate purpose."

CONSCIENCE.—D. McPherson, proprietor of the drug store on the corner of Washington and Clark streets, assures us that the report that the young woman who poisoned herself at the St. Charles Hotel was employed at his store is entirely untrue. He has no poison of the kind used. The deceased was therefore in error in making the statement.

SANITARY FAIR.—The ladies of the Episcopal churches of the city held a meeting, at Trinity Church, on Monday afternoon, Mrs. Bishop Chase in the chair, to take action concerning the approaching Sanitary Fair. It was resolved that for the present the city of Chicago, Hyde Park and Lake Societies should be established in the various churches.

AGENT FOR FAST DRIVING.—J. C. Clark was yesterday arrested by the police for fast driving. He was driving rapidly up Clark street, and when near the bridge ran over a son of Thomas A. Tolmie, six years of age, injuring him severely. The child is still living, but it is feared will die from the effects of the hurt received.

A RASCALLY.—The attention of city men wishing a country residence, only a few miles distant and easily reached, is requested to the advertisement of Eldridge & Tourtellotte in another column. The property is a decided bargain, and will not a doubt be sold at the price asked. It is near a depot, on a good driving road, and will be sold on long time.

NITE PARTY.—The young ladies of St. Paul's Church (Dr. Hyde's) held a nite party at the Tremont House last evening, in aid of the Northwestern Sanitary Fair. The assemblage was one of the most successful of its kind, the dancing proper commencing at 9 o'clock, and being kept up until 3 o'clock. The G. W. L. G. Band performed the music. The receipts are not yet known.

RENEWAL.—A spirited horse attached to an express wagon, took fright on Dearborn street yesterday, and ran down the sidewalk, which was densely crowded, where he was fortunately caught by Police Officer Hall, of the North Side. Mr. Tuller, in the employ of Mr. Jenkins, sustained his knee very severely.

M. E. CHURCH ORGANIZATION FOR THE GREAT FAIR.—A meeting of ladies connected with the different churches belonging to the Rock River Conference was held yesterday afternoon in the M. E. Block, for the purpose of effecting a denominational organization to work in aid of the forthcoming Northwestern Sanitary Fair. Mrs. Dr. Tuttey was appointed permanent Secretary. The attendance was large, and all present expressed a determination to heartily cooperate in the making their department of the Fair a great success.

KNIFE RECOVERED.—Major Cornelius, with a guard of eight men, left the city last evening in charge of 600 rebel prisoners for Point Lookout for exchange. The route taken will be the Michigan Southern and to Cleveland, then to Pittsburg, and thence to Baltimore via Harrisburg. The prisoners are guard were landed in Baltimore about seven o'clock this morning. This was quick work. It is not usual to send prisoners to Point Lookout, the rebel authorities being thoroughly delighted at the consolidation of the officers of the fleet.

"GENERAL SHERMAN O."—Some writer has married the incidents of the march of Gen. Sherman from Atlanta to Savannah to stirring verse. We extract the following beautiful stanza from R. J. Higgins, the well-known music dealer, No. 137 Randolph street, has published under the above caption. The words are by Mr. Higgins, and the music associations, will commend itself for its musical excellence, and as such we advise the readers of the Tribune to examine it. The advertisement appears in another column.

A FEMALE SOLDIER.—A young woman dressed in soldier's uniform on Sunday applied to the Army nurses for shelter until morning, stating that her self-elected career had been cut short by the refusal of the Soldiers' Rest. A nurse was assisting in the appearance of the young soldier and found to her surprise that the supposed creature was the proper habit for her to wear. He asked as to her name, which she finally found to be Mary Wade, and stated that she was a female. She states that her home is in Georgetown, Ohio, that she has been for two years a soldier in the 7th Wisconsin Infantry, Co. K, and was wounded at Missionary Ridge. She will be sent to her parents at Bloomborough.

NEW AND DESIRABLE BOOK.—The Housekeeper's Guide and Everybody's Hand Book, is the title of a valuable little work which has been placed on our table by the author, containing over five hundred pages, and is filled with just such information as is most required of every and indispensable material, as is required by every housekeeper. It is not a work of practical knowledge, but a collection of many family receipts, furnishing to every housekeeper a valuable aid in the preparation of every-day food. The book is sold exclusively by disabled soldiers, and no one should refuse to buy it when offered by one of these brave men who gave their all for their country. The author, Mr. Dewey, is now at Camp Douglas, and will be found at the house of the Germans of Chicago. The author has been made with the hearty consent of the retiring editors of the Tribune.

LADIES' MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The ladies of Jefferson will hold a grand State Fair in Detroit on the 22d inst., for the benefit of the Soldiers' Aid Society of that village. The funds gathered there-from will be applied to the relief of the destitute families of soldiers, who come into our town from the front after every excess of our own, and who depend for long food and expenses, and for a shelter to lay their heads upon. Many of these soldiers settle in the cities and towns throughout the State and friends of the soldiers should be ready to assist them in every way possible by donations and by delivering what they may propose to contribute to the fair. The worthy object of the ladies of the above named society will, we do not doubt, be met by the generous response of citizens, and the friends whose charities are bestowed there will also be on hand.

It is designed to attach to the hall with every attraction possible for the success of the Committee to procure. Henry Ward Beecher is spoken of as one who will be present, and other distinguished gentlemen are expected to be present. Ladies and gentlemen from abroad will be welcomed to the hospitalities of Detroit. Tickets of admission will be placed at the low price of fifty cents.

A RASCAL.—The attention of city men wishing a country residence, only a few miles distant and easily reached, is requested to the advertisement of Eldridge & Tourtellotte in another column. The property is a decided bargain, and will not a doubt be sold at the price asked. It is near a depot, on a good driving road, and will be sold on long time.

NITE PARTY.—The young ladies of St. Paul's Church (Dr. Hyde's) held a nite party at the Tremont House last evening, in aid of the Northwestern Sanitary Fair. The assemblage was one of the most successful of its kind, the dancing proper commencing at 9 o'clock, and being kept up until 3 o'clock. The G. W. L. G. Band performed the music. The receipts are not yet known.

RENEWAL.—A spirited horse attached to an express wagon, took fright on Dearborn street yesterday, and ran down the sidewalk, which was densely crowded, where he was fortunately caught by Police Officer Hall, of the North Side. Mr. Tuller, in the employ of Mr. Jenkins, sustained his knee very severely.

M. E. CHURCH ORGANIZATION FOR THE GREAT FAIR.—A meeting of ladies connected with the different churches belonging to the Rock River Conference was held yesterday afternoon in the M. E. Block, for the purpose of effecting a denominational organization to work in aid of the forthcoming Northwestern Sanitary Fair. Mrs. Dr. Tuttey was appointed permanent Secretary. The attendance was large, and all present expressed a determination to heartily cooperate in the making their department of the Fair a great success.

KNIFE RECOVERED.—Major Cornelius, with a guard of eight men, left the city last evening in charge of 600 rebel prisoners for Point Lookout for exchange. The route taken will be the Michigan Southern and to Cleveland, then to Pittsburg, and thence to Baltimore via Harrisburg. The prisoners are guard were landed in Baltimore about seven o'clock this morning. This was quick work. It is not usual to send prisoners to Point Lookout, the rebel authorities being thoroughly delighted at the consolidation of the officers of the fleet.

"GENERAL SHERMAN O."—Some writer has married the incidents of the march of Gen. Sherman from Atlanta to Savannah to stirring verse. We extract the following beautiful stanza from R. J. Higgins, the well-known music dealer, No. 137 Randolph street, has published under the above caption. The words are by Mr. Higgins, and the music associations, will commend itself for its musical excellence, and as such we advise the readers of the Tribune to examine it. The advertisement appears in another column.

A FEMALE SOLDIER.—A young woman dressed in soldier's uniform on Sunday applied to the Army nurses for shelter until morning, stating that her self-elected career had been cut short by the refusal of the Soldiers' Rest. A nurse was assisting in the appearance of the young soldier and found to her surprise that the supposed creature was the proper habit for her to wear. He asked as to her name, which she finally found to be Mary Wade, and stated that she was a female. She states that her home is in Georgetown, Ohio, that she has been for two years a soldier in the 7th Wisconsin Infantry, Co. K, and was wounded at Missionary Ridge. She will be sent to her parents at Bloomborough.

NEW AND DESIRABLE BOOK.—The Housekeeper's Guide and Everybody's Hand Book, is the title of a valuable little work which has been placed on our table by the author, containing over five hundred pages, and is filled with just such information as is most required of every and indispensable material, as is required by every housekeeper. It is not a work of practical knowledge, but a collection of many family receipts, furnishing to every housekeeper a valuable aid in the preparation of every-day food. The book is sold exclusively by disabled soldiers, and no one should refuse to buy it when offered by one of these brave men who gave their all for their country. The author, Mr. Dewey, is now at Camp Douglas, and will be found at the house of the Germans of Chicago. The author has been made with the hearty consent of the retiring editors of the Tribune.

LADIES' MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The ladies of Jefferson will hold a grand State Fair in Detroit on the 22d inst., for the benefit of the Soldiers' Aid Society of that village. The funds gathered there-from will be applied to the relief of the destitute families of soldiers, who come into our town from the front after every excess of our own, and who depend for long food and expenses, and for a shelter to lay their heads upon. Many of these soldiers settle in the cities and towns throughout the State and friends of the soldiers should be ready to assist them in every way possible by donations and by delivering what they may propose to contribute to the fair. The worthy object of the ladies of the above named society will, we do not doubt, be met by the generous response of citizens, and the friends whose charities are bestowed there will also be on hand.

It is designed to attach to the hall with every attraction possible for the success of the Committee to procure. Henry Ward Beecher is spoken of as one who will be present, and other distinguished gentlemen are expected to be present. Ladies and gentlemen from abroad will be welcomed to the hospitalities of Detroit. Tickets of admission will be placed at the low price of fifty cents.

CHARGE HARD.—*The Chicago Telegraph*, a German newspaper published in this city, changed ownership, and purchases being the proprietors of the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, into which it is merged. The last named paper will be published under the title of the "Staats Zeitung" in future.

The Telegraph was established nearly two years ago, for the purpose of securing the German vote and German influence at the time, but has never paid expenses. It will be sold, and fully a hundred copies of that portion of the Chicago Democratic party, devoted to the political fortunes of Mr. Medill, will be left without a paper. It is understood that the Staats Zeitung intends to merge it into the Staats Zeitung. There will in future be but two German papers in this city, the Staats Zeitung and the Illinois Staats Anzeiger, experience having demonstrated beyond question that only that can be made to pay which is the organ of the Germans of Chicago. The change has been made with the hearty consent of the retiring editors of the Telegraph.

LADIES' MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The ladies of Jefferson will hold a grand State Fair in Detroit on the 22d inst., for the benefit of the Soldiers' Aid Society of that village. The funds gathered there-from will be applied to the relief of the destitute families of soldiers, who come into our town from the front after every excess of our own, and who depend for long food and expenses, and for a shelter to lay their heads upon. Many of these soldiers settle in the cities and towns throughout the State and friends of the soldiers should be ready to assist them in every way possible by donations and by delivering what they may propose to contribute to the fair. The worthy object of the ladies of the above named society will, we do not doubt, be met by the generous response of citizens, and the friends whose charities are bestowed there will also be on hand.

It is designed to attach to the hall with every attraction possible for the success of the Committee to procure. Henry Ward Beecher is spoken of as one who will be present, and other distinguished gentlemen are expected to be present. Ladies and gentlemen from abroad will be welcomed to the hospitalities of Detroit. Tickets of admission will be placed at the low price of fifty cents.

CHARGE HARD.—*The Chicago Telegraph*, a German newspaper published in this city, changed ownership, and purchases being the proprietors of the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, into which it is merged. The last named paper will be published under the title of the "Staats Zeitung" in future.

The Telegraph was established nearly two years ago, for the purpose of securing the German vote and German influence at the time, but has never paid expenses. It will be sold, and fully a hundred copies of that portion of the Chicago Democratic party, devoted to the political fortunes of Mr. Medill, will be left without a paper. It is understood that the Staats Zeitung intends to merge it into the Staats Zeitung. There will in future be but two German papers in this city, the Staats Zeitung and the Illinois Staats Anzeiger, experience having demonstrated beyond question that only that can be made to pay which is the organ of the Germans of Chicago. The change has been made with the hearty consent of the retiring editors of the Telegraph.

THE DRAFT.

Meeting of the Ward Committees Last Evening—The Injustice of the Enrollment in Cook County—Other Portions of the State Favored.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF SIXTEEN TO VISIT THE AUTHORITIES AT SPRINGFIELD.

Senator Trumbull, Hon. I. N. Arnold, Hon. John Wentworth, Mayor Sherman and Joseph Medill chosen to Confer with President Lincoln.

THE ASSESSMENT MUST BE CORRECTED.

A meeting of gentlemen representing the various ward Draft Associations was held last evening in the Circuit Court Room. It was largely attended.

The meeting was called to order by Alderman Farwell, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Chairman stated that several prominent gentlemen connected with the various draft associations had thought it well to meet together for the purpose of devising some plan for relief in the matter of the enrollment. It was accordingly decided to send a committee to Washington and pay the expenses of the committee by the draft associations; he had referred to the matter, however, doubtless knew by the time that the ground was settled for the spring campaign, and that the work can be completed by the first of May next.

EXTRA HOUSE LOTTERY.—The drawing of the great Missouri Lottery, with the Patten House as principal prize, will take place at St. Joseph, Mo., on April 20th, commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning. Tickets are believed to be scarce, as the tickets yet remain unsold in the hands of H. M. Higgins, No. 117 Randolph street.

DIED.—Joseph Shotsek died on Sunday last at the residence of his brother, on Wentworth avenue. He had just been discharged from the 58th regiment of New York Volunteers. The inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict given in accordance with the above facts. It is to be hoped the deceased came to his death by deliberate purpose."

CONSCIENCE.—D. McPherson, proprietor of the drug store on the corner of Washington and Clark streets, assures us that the report that the young woman who poisoned herself at the St. Charles Hotel was employed at his store is entirely untrue. He has no poison of the kind used. The deceased was therefore in error in making the statement.

SANITARY FAIR.—The ladies of the Episcopal churches of the city held a meeting, at Trinity Church, on Monday afternoon, Mrs. Bishop Chase in the chair, to take action concerning the approaching Sanitary Fair. It was resolved that for the present the city of Chicago, Hyde Park and Lake Societies should be established in the various churches.

AGENT FOR FAST DRIVING.—J. C. Clark was yesterday arrested by the police for fast driving. He was driving rapidly up Clark street, and when near the bridge ran over a son of Thomas A. Tolmie, six years of age, injuring him severely. The child is still living, but it is feared will die from the effects of the hurt received.

A RASCALLY.—The attention of city men wishing a country residence, only a few miles distant and easily reached, is requested to the advertisement of Eldridge & Tourtellotte in another column. The property is a decided bargain, and will not a doubt be sold at the price asked. It is near a depot, on a good driving road, and will be sold on long time.

NITE PARTY.—The young ladies of St. Paul's Church (Dr. Hyde's) held a nite party at the Tremont House last evening, in aid of the Northwestern Sanitary Fair. The assemblage was one of the most successful of its kind, the dancing proper commencing at 9 o'clock, and being kept up until 3 o'clock. The G. W. L. G. Band performed the music. The receipts are not yet known.

RENEWAL.—A spirited horse attached to an express wagon, took fright on Dearborn street yesterday, and ran down the sidewalk, which was densely crowded, where he was fortunately caught by Police Officer Hall, of the North Side. Mr. Tuller, in the employ of Mr. Jenkins, sustained his knee very severely.

M. E. CHURCH ORGANIZATION FOR THE GREAT FAIR.—A meeting of ladies connected with the different churches belonging to the Rock River Conference was held yesterday afternoon in the M. E. Block, for the purpose of effecting a denominational organization to work in aid of the forthcoming Northwestern Sanitary Fair. Mrs. Dr. Tuttey was appointed permanent Secretary. The attendance was large, and all present expressed a determination to heartily cooperate in the making their department of the Fair a great success.

KNIFE RECOVERED.—Major Cornelius, with a guard of eight men, left the city last evening in charge of 600 rebel prisoners for Point Lookout for exchange. The route taken will be the Michigan Southern and to Cleveland, then to Pittsburg, and thence to Baltimore via Harrisburg. The prisoners are guard were landed in Baltimore about seven o'clock this morning. This was quick work. It is not usual to send prisoners to Point Lookout, the rebel authorities being thoroughly delighted at the consolidation of the officers of the fleet.

"GENERAL SHERMAN O."—Some writer has married the incidents of the march of Gen. Sherman from Atlanta to Savannah to stirring verse. We extract the following beautiful stanza from R. J. Higgins, the well-known music dealer, No. 137 Randolph street, has published under the above caption. The words are by Mr. Higgins, and the music associations, will commend itself for its musical excellence, and as such we advise the readers of the Tribune to examine it. The advertisement appears in another column.

A FEMALE SOLDIER.—A young woman dressed in soldier's uniform on Sunday applied to the Army nurses for shelter until morning, stating that her self-elected career had been cut short by the refusal of the Soldiers' Rest. A nurse was assisting in the appearance of the young soldier and found to her surprise that the supposed creature was the proper habit for her to wear. He asked as to her name, which she finally found to be Mary Wade, and stated that she was a female. She states that her home is in Georgetown, Ohio, that she has been for two years a soldier in the 7th Wisconsin Infantry, Co. K, and was wounded at Missionary Ridge. She will be sent to her parents at Bloomborough.

NEW AND DESIRABLE BOOK.—The Housekeeper's Guide and Everybody's Hand Book, is the title of a valuable little work which has been placed on our table by the author, containing over five hundred pages, and is filled with just such information as is most required of every and indispensable material, as is required by every housekeeper. It is not a work of practical knowledge, but a collection of many family receipts, furnishing to every housekeeper a valuable aid in the preparation of every-day food. The book is sold exclusively by disabled soldiers, and no one should refuse to buy it when offered by one of these brave men who gave their all for their country. The author, Mr. Dewey, is now at Camp Douglas, and will be found at the house of the Germans of Chicago. The author has been made with the hearty consent of the retiring editors of the Tribune.

LADIES' MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The ladies of Jefferson will hold a grand State Fair in Detroit on the 22d inst., for the benefit of the Soldiers' Aid Society of that village. The funds gathered there-from will be applied to the relief of the destitute families of soldiers, who come into our town from the front after every excess of our own, and who depend for long food and expenses, and for a shelter to lay their heads upon. Many of these soldiers settle in the cities and towns throughout the State and friends of the soldiers should be ready to assist them in every way possible by donations and by delivering what they may propose to contribute to the fair. The worthy object of the ladies of the above named society will, we do not doubt, be met by the generous response of citizens, and the friends whose charities are bestowed there will also be on hand.

It is designed to attach to the hall with every attraction possible for the success of the Committee to procure. Henry Ward Beecher is spoken of as one who will be present, and other distinguished gentlemen are expected to be present. Ladies and gentlemen from abroad will be welcomed to the hospitalities of Detroit. Tickets of admission will be placed at the low price of fifty cents.

CHARGE HARD.—*The Chicago Telegraph*, a German newspaper published in this city, changed ownership, and purchases being the proprietors of the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, into which it is merged. The last named paper will be published under the title of the "Staats Zeitung" in future.

The Telegraph was established nearly two years ago, for the purpose of securing the German vote and German influence at the time, but has never paid expenses. It will be sold, and fully a hundred copies of that portion of the Chicago Democratic party, devoted to the political fortunes of Mr. Medill, will be left without a paper. It is understood that the Staats Zeitung intends to merge it into the Staats Zeitung. There will in future be but two German papers in this city, the Staats Zeitung and the Illinois Staats Anzeiger, experience having demonstrated beyond question that only that can be made to pay which is the organ of the Germans of Chicago. The change has been made with the hearty consent of the retiring editors of the Telegraph.

LADIES' MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The ladies of Jefferson will hold a grand State Fair in Detroit on the 22d inst., for the benefit of the Soldiers' Aid Society of that village. The funds gathered there-from will be applied to the relief of the destitute families of soldiers, who come into our town from the front after every excess of our own, and who depend for long food and expenses, and for a shelter to lay their heads upon. Many of these soldiers settle in the cities and towns throughout the State and friends of the soldiers should be ready to assist them in every way possible by donations and by delivering what they may propose to contribute to the fair. The worthy object of the ladies of the above named society will, we do not doubt, be met by the generous response of citizens, and the friends whose charities are bestowed there will also be on hand.

It is designed to attach to the hall with every attraction possible for the success of the Committee to procure. Henry Ward Beecher is spoken of as one who will be present, and other distinguished gentlemen are expected to be present. Ladies and gentlemen from abroad will be welcomed to the hospitalities of Detroit. Tickets of admission will be placed at the low price of fifty cents.

CHARGE HARD.—*The Chicago Telegraph*, a German newspaper published in this city, changed ownership, and purchases being the proprietors of the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, into which it is merged. The last named paper will be published under the title of the "Staats Zeitung" in future.

The Telegraph was established nearly two years ago, for the purpose of securing the German vote and German influence at the time, but has never paid expenses. It will be sold, and fully a hundred copies of that portion of the Chicago Democratic party, devoted to the political fortunes of Mr. Medill, will be left without a paper. It is understood that the Staats Zeitung intends to merge it into the Staats Zeitung. There will in future be but two German papers in this city, the Staats Zeitung and the Illinois Staats Anzeiger, experience having demonstrated beyond question that only that can be made to pay which is the organ of the Germans of Chicago. The change has been made with the hearty consent of the retiring editors of the Telegraph.

REPEAL OF THE BLACK LAWS.

Colored Jubilee at Metropolitan Hall —Addresses—Meeting to-night.

Under the auspices of the Chicago Repeal Association, a jubilee over the repeal of the Black Laws, was last evening held by our colored citizens at Metropolitan Hall. The room was well filled—a small number of whites being present. The audience was enthusiastic, and their hearts seemed to overflow with gratitude for their success in securing the consummation they assembled to celebrate.

The exercises were commenced with prayer by Rev. A. T. Hall, after which Dr. Brown delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Mr. Grant, of which the following is an abstract:

He was pleased to see the people of Chicago present on the repeal of the Black Laws. A repeal of these hated degradation laws had been sought for by the colored people for years, but failed. The Republican party had succeeded in doing what the Democratic party had failed to do. Some years ago he was in Springfield, and their hearts would give one dash each, and that many Pianos had been promised from day to day.

The Chairman of the Committee on Horticulture and Floriculture reported that a gardner had been engaged that he intended to exhibit several entire parking for aid; that the Horticultural people would come down en masse to the Fair, and that he intended to get Governor Yates over from Washington.

Colonel Strickler reported the following nominees for Committee men in the German department, which were approved: T. G. Gindele, Gustave Schmidt, Dr. Paulsen, H. Greenebaum, C. H. J. Miller, and Mr. Stephen Bowen. He reported that he intended to have a fountain in the German department, and that the Germans there were the Norwegians, Swedes, Russians, Poles, Hungarians, Italians, Swiss, Belgians, Dutch and Danes. He reported that Mr. Lawton, Rev. Mr. Anderson and David Gregg, Esq., were in charge of the Scandinavian department, which was approved by Judge Bradwell. The meeting then adjourned.

Mrs. Livermore asked if he was one of the Queen Bees would not be removed during the Fair. It was not the intention of the Committee to remove any officers if they were useful. She thought it would be well to have a committee of one from each ward to solicit articles for the Fair. She thought that it was the duty to correct these enrollment lists, and that it must be done; that the chairman of the Board of Enrollment had perpetrated the wantes, the committee to go into the White Pine Fair, and that the Committee could have always done her fair duty. She was always willing to do her full duty, and had tried to avoid anything but "politics." He could not consent that our quota should be assigned to the Democratic wards of the city, and the same, and the allegations in the city. He moved, therefore, that in addition to the committee already appointed, the Mayor of the city be requested to use all their influence in the matter.

Colonel Hough said the error must be corrected at Springfield. The figures there would show that the Democratic wards had been assigned to their quota, and the Republican wards had been assigned to their quota, and the Republican wards had been assigned to their quota, and the Republican